FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO USSR FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE

AU171449 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 5

["Greetings Message of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to the participants of the Sixth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my personal behalf I am happy to most cordially greet you, the participants in the Sixth All-Union Conference of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendsh'p Society, and through you, the millions of Soviet people -- loyal friends and brothers of the Bulgarian people:

The movement for friendship between our two peoples really is a nationwide movement. It comprises representatives of many generations united by uniform goals and ideals, holding high the banner of our common international cause. The Bulgarian and Soviet communists are in the vanguard of the struggle to strengthen our unity. The indestructible friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR is our common great achievement. For us it is one of the main driving forces of our development and a guarantee of the progress and future of our socialist motherland.

The Sixth All-Union Conference of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society is taking place in an atmosphere of labor and political upsurge of our countries' working people for implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU and 13th BCP Congresses. Your society enjoys great authority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and we highly value its rich and benficial activity. It is characterized by its scope, diversified practical deeds, and a creative approach to solving tasks. Now when mutual relations between Bulgaria and the USSR are entering a new qualitative stage at which the course of comprehensive coming together is becoming the cause of millions of people in our countries and which finds expression in new forms of economic and political cooperation, the role of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Socieety increases even more.

Now the central task of our countries is to accelerate their socioeconomic development and achieve a new qualitative growth in all spheres of life. From an international point of view, our task of tasks is to save human civilization from the fiendish flames of the thermonuclear war and protect the supreme right of man to live. The peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states are the real road of protecting life on the planet.

I am convinced, dear comrades, that the mutual and fraternal USSR-Bulgarian and Bulgarian-USSR friendship will further develop and strengthen for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the entire socialist society.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish the participants of the Sixth All-Union Conference of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society, the thousands of its activists, and the entire Soviet people new successes in the activity for implementing in life the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for the blossoming of the eternal and vital Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Yours, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPAN IN TOKYO VIEWED

AU172003 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 15 Dec 86 p 6

[Report by Ivan Gaytandzhiev: "Active, Dynamic Cooperation"]

[Text] Despite differences in ideology and social order, an economic giant like Japan sees Bulgaria as a desirable and worthy partner. This is confirmed from the analysis of the bilateral dialogue and particularly from its most recent development.

Recently the 10th anniversary session [date of session not known] of the mixed Bulgarian-Japanese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation took place in Tokyo. The very fact that this was the 10th regular session is evidence of the continuity and activity in implementing the business contacts between the two countries. Both the jubilee session and the bilateral economic cooperation were assessed as successful, fruitful, and of importance for expanding the mutually beneficial links and improving understanding between Bulgaria and Japan. Here one is not merely talking about further improvement of the already existing traditional forms of economic and trade exchanges, but also about seeking and applying new forms of cooperation, such as setting up joint enterprises and joint economic activity in third countries.

Japanese politicians and representatives of business circles point out that Japan is maintaining its dialogue with Bulgaria because this dialogue is useful and mutually advantageous. And what greater recognition of the growing authority of our socialist country can there be than this? According to the unanimous assessment of the Japanese, the visits of Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian party and state leader, to Japan in 1978 and 1985 and his beneficial meetings and talks with the Japanese leaders made an especially great contribution to consolidating and deepening the ties between the two countries. These visits helped bilateral relations to enter a new stage of concrete steps and initiatives, leading to a marked development in mutual trade and in economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

Illustrative of Bulgaria's increased prestige in Japan is the active exchange of visits by a number of governmental, trade economic, and financial delegations that has taken place recently.

Thanks to Bulgaria's indisputed successes and its constantly increasing international authority, broad contacts at political and business levels have already been created between Bulgaria and Japan. Mutual trust has been built up, and the mutual desire is being voiced to utilize in practice the possibilities that have been created for developing the links between the two countries. And this benefits not only the two peoples, but also the strengthening of peace, security, and stability in the world.

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH PDRY ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU121431 Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT 12 Dec 86

["Bulgaria-PDR of Yemen: Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 12 (BTA) -- The 8th session of the Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ended here with the signing of two protocols.

The trade exchange between the two countries is expected to grow by 10 percent next year. According to the trade protocol, Bulgaria will export food products, building materials, chemicals, medicines, textiles and industrial goods, and will import cotton, fish, textiles, perfumes and cosmetics.

The protocol on the economic and techno-scientific cooperation for 1987 includes Bulgarian assistance in the construction of food processing plants and textile mills. The economic contacts will be broadened by the construction in Yemen of tourist projects and the conducting of geological exploration.

Mr Georgi Grigorov, chairman of the Construction Association and chariman of the Bulgarian part of the commission, assessed the new documents as a practical step forward in the broadening of the bilateral economic cooperation. Mr Muhammad Ahmad Salman, minister of housing of the PDR of Yemen, expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's assistance in the construction of socialism in his country.

ANOTHER QUAKE IN STRAZHITSA 18 DECEMBER

AU181947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] According to data provided by the Geodesic Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, on 18 December at 1916 local time [1716 GMT] an earthquake was registered with an epicenter in the area of the town of Strazhitsa. The earthquake was felt in the greater part of the country. Its intensity was 6 degrees in the central zone and 3-4 degrees on the Medvedev-Sponhoer-Karnik Scale. There is data on insignificant destruction of old or previously destroyed buildings.

SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS CONFERENCE MEETS IN TROYAN

AU152144 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Stoyan Kamburov: "Factory Sociologists Seeking To Escape From Professional Isolation. The Social Problems of Production Require Integrated Sociological Investigation"]

[Excerpts] At one time the craftsmen of Troyan, described by the great sociologist and people's psychologist Ivan Khadzhiyski, did not need any knowledge of sociology or psychology. Nowadays, however, such knowledge is an essential prerequisite both for the successful economic development of the modern industries in Troyan and for the consistent humanization of the labor performed by the workers in these industries. This truth is evidently comprehended by the party and economic leaderships of the city and okrug, not only because they wanted to host the first Bulgarian scientific-practical conference on the problems of the sociological units in economic practice, but also because more and more enterprises in Lovech Okrug are seeking the assistance of sociologists and psychologists in resolving the social problems of the labor collectives.

The conference was organized by the Bulgarian Sociological Association's council of sociologists from enterprises and concerns; the journals NOVO VREME and SOTSIOLOGICHESKI PROBLEMI; the newspaper TRUD's Sociologists Club; and the Information and Sociology Department of Lovech Okrug BCP Committee. [passage omitted] The largest group of participants consisted of specialists working in individual enterprises. Also represented, however, was the "isolated sociologist" category, which is still predominant in Bulgaria, as well as various district clubs, regional laboratories, and other forms of professional association set up in Sofia, Plovdiv, Sliven and Lovech. [paragraph continues]

Though at present organized on an informal basis, these bodies can become a prototype for future regional laboratories attached to the local organs of government, which will combine the professional efforts of powerful groups of sociologists, psychologists, data processing specialists, and managers. [passage omitted]

The experience exchanged clearly showed that the organization of the sociological units in the economic enterprises must be developed. The real social situation in the different enterprises and regions varies considerably and requires concrete decisions corresponding to the specific situation, and not an ideal universal model. [passage omitted]

Positive experience in applying the multidisciplinary approach to research studies was reported by the representatives of the laboratory at the L. Brezhnev Metallurgical Enterprise. Sociologists from the Fr. Engels Metallurgical Combine described the procedure they have introduced for feedback from the collectives under study. [passage omitted]

Apart from the organizational issue, another, no less important aspect of the discussion was the challenging problems with which the sociological units are dealing, the research methods used, and the problems relating to the professional level of sociologists and psychologists. In this field, the unsolved problems are much more numerous than the successes.

"Questionnaire mania" continues to develop, and, moreover, in a rather unprofessional form. Mass surveys are carried out and information is gathered on a multitude of problems at the same time. As a result, in very many cases, sociological studies fail to penetrate below the surface of the pehnomena and processes investigated.

One serious shortcoming is the failure to respond in good time to topical, dynamically developing social problems and phenomena. It became clear that only in isolated instances had the sociological units completed investigation and consulting work at the time of the accountability-election meetings of the self-management organs. The great importance of this ability to react in good time is demonstrated by the fact that in those places where the sociologists and psychologists had made a preliminary study of public opinion, the elections went off without any shocks [sutreseniya].

The conference sharply illuminated the issue of the professional training and skills of the specialists in the sociological units. Extremely few of them hold academic qualifications in sociology. The complex,highly responsible tasks of the present day require that there should be a radical change in this situation, and in the shortest time possible. This is because combining five incompetents in a single unit does not lead to overcoming the imcompetence, but increases it five-fold. Responsibilities here clearly lie at the door of the educational institutions which, mainly through post-diploma special studies, must train truly competent specialists within a short time frame. The social participants in the conference made many more radical proposals, including a sharp increase in the numer of sociological students accepted at Sofia University. As well as these ways of improving basic sociological training, the need was clearly outlined for a continuous raising of the professional skills of sociologists and psychologists. Practice shows that there is a need for them to take periodical courses on particular problems, to join problem-oriented [programni] collectives, and to take part in research activities and training within the framework of the higher educational institutions and the scientific research institutes.

CONTROL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM DECREE RESULTS

AU182039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 18 Dec 86

[Text] The leadership of the Committee on State and People's Control reviewed the results of the inspection of the implementation of the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Decree No 67 of the Council of Ministers of November 1986 on limiting the use of alcohol, which were greeted with deep satisfaction by the populations. The inspection was jointly conducted by the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Fatherland Front, the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, and the specialized control organs.

It was found that the ministries, departments, executive committees of the people's councils, the economic organizations, and enterprises have undertaken organizational and practical measures to implement the tasks posed by these documents. Simultaneously, the inspection showed that the executive committees of some people's councils and the leaderships of some economic organizations have not conducted the necessary explanatory work and have not adopted active and real measures to implement the decree.

During the inspection, the organs of the Committee on State and People's Control undertook decisive stept to remove the faults and prevent the violations that took place and to improve work related to implementing the decree.

The Committee on State and People's Control and the other organs of the national control system will further implement dynamic, complex, and purposeful control to fully apply the measures to limit the use of alcohol, will increase strictness, and will demand strict responsibility from the violators.

CAUSES, EFFECTS OF UNCOMPLETED BUILDING PROJECTS

AU181627 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Georgi Nedev article: "Losses According to Plan"]

[Text] The designers and builders are well acquainted with the term "uncompleted building projects." It accurately expresses the relative share of untapped financial means in relations to the total value of a given building project. Since we are approaching the end of the year, it is logical to analyze the dimensions of uncompleted building projects.

According to "unofficial data" (taken from competent employees of the National Agro-Industrial Union), this index is between 25 and 30 percent in the agricultural sector. Are these percentages high or low? To accurately understand the language of these figures we will present some data of he accountability report. According to this report, the 1986 plan for capital investments to the agricultural sector envisages the use of a total of 767 million leva and the introduction of basic funds worth a total of 742 million leva. As much as 485 million leva of the capital investment funds are for construction, while 496 million leva of the basic funds are again designated for construction work. It is noted in this same plan that if the provisions are implemented in practice, the agro-industrial complexes will be able to utilize a further 202,000 decares of irrigated plots from the start of next year; in addition, they will ensure water supplies to 619,000 decares, drain 120,000 decares, and make adjustments to 41 km of river courses. In animal rearing, new buildings will be build for 7,780 cows, 2,750 calves and heifers, and 90,000 pigs for fattening.

To avoid boring our readers, we would like to sum up that this program is truly imposing; however, we cannot use the same term to characterize its implementation. Today, only 15 days before the end of the year, approximately 20 percent of the plan remains "open." This means that approximately 800 cows will remain without shelter during the winter. The same fate will befall 1,200 calves and heifers. But this is a minor problem! In a number of okrugs, basic funds to the value of millions of leva will not be put to use solely due to unutilized means, undelivered materials and machines, and...uncompleted construction. In Yambol Okrug, for example, 3 projects with a total value of 18 million leva will not be commissioned until next year. Is it of no consequence that at the same time the production of pork from almost 19,000 pigs is being delayed in Tenevo, the pig farm in Elkhovo "is dreaming" of its planned reconstruction, and the agrochemical center in Skalitsa is still longed for by agronomists and specialists?

The same fate threatens fruit storage houses in Petrich and in the village of Panicheri, Plovdiv Okrug. The future projects cost millions of leva, but because of the shortage of machines worth 160,000 leva (we are talking about the fruit storage house in Panicheri), which have not been delivered, the storage houses will not be built until next year. We could continue to enumerate such facts, which we may at the very least term alarming, but let us mention only one more: At the beginning of 1986, according to the program adopted and approved for the introduction of most updated technologies in agriculture, the construction of building projects worth 35 million leva was envisaged. However, everything belongs to the past. Not one leva was allocated for these projects! But let us not fall into error. Part of the program has been completed...at the expense of other projects; 60 percent of the means provided in the plan for capital investments have been spent precisely here. A juggling act of a similar nature, but this time at the expense of the general plan, is also being carried out by certain okrug leaders in an attempt to build the most varied projects. This is in essence the main reason why agricultural construction is being delayed in many places.

Nevertheless, if we can blame some local leaders for the aforementioned facts, who will bear the responsibility for the failure to provide technical equipment and vehicles according to the plan? Perhaps we should hold the National Agro-Industrial Union and the State Planning Commission responsible for this? Whoever it is, he must be aware of the fact that, for the time being at least, the construction enterprises under the agro-industrial complexes are looking outside the plan framework for the technical equipment and means of transportation which they so badly need, or are resorting to the services of other enterprises, which turns out to be a very expensive operation for them....

After saying all this, it becomes easy to understand the term "uncompleted construction."

BRIEFS

CUBAN OFFICIAL VISITS -- Giraldo Mazola Collazo, vice minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria, was received yesterday by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. At the meeting, they exchanged views on the state of bilateral relations and the prospects for their further development. They emphasized the crucial importance of the meetings and talks between the two party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Fidel Castro, for the development and consolidation of the comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Cuba. They also discussed topical international problems. The meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was also attended by Manuel Perez Hernandez, the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

TELEVISION CITES TASS ON ALMA-ATA EVENTS

LD182212 Prague Television Service in Czech 2100 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] TASS reports that yesterday and today a group of students in the streets of Alma-Ata, incited by nationalist elements, expressed disagreement with the decision of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. Hooligans and other parasitic antisocial elements made use of the situation, TASS states, and they caused disturbances, setting fire to cars and food shops.

Party and Komsomol aktivs met in enterprises, universities, and other workplaces in Kazakhstan, the participants of which supported the decision of the party Central Committee and condemned the unjustified acts by groups of young people. Workers of the town supported decisive measures to renew order and peace with their active participation. The TASS report adds that all enterprises, schools, shops, and transport in Alma-Ata are operating normally.

HUSAK RECEIVES MSZMP'S BERECZ 18 DEC

LD182102 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Janos Berecz. They appreciated the development of cooperation between the two parties and fraternal countries. Great significance was attached to the exchange of experiences in implementing the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of socio-economic development, in expanding international socialist integration and in he struggle for strengthening peace and for disarmament. The two representatives also underlined the importance of cooperation between their parties in the field of ideological work.

SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 1956 HUNGARIAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

AU171301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "By Teletype, Post, and Telephone..." column]

[Text] The safeguarding and development of socialism in Hungary in the 1956-86 period was the theme of a symposium held in Prague on December. Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, spoke about the causes of counterrevolution in Hungary 30 years ago, the experience gained from the process of overcoming its consequences, and about the current tasks of the development of socialism in that country. Reports by representatives of the Hungarian social sciences front elucidated on the historic mission of the 1956 Hungarian revolutionary government of workers and peasants and analyzed in detail the economic and cultural policy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the past 30 years.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW VIETNAMESE CP LEADER

LD182058 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 18 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak has sent a message of congratulations to Nguyen Van Linh on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietname. The message expressed the conviction between the two fraternal parties and Czechoslovakia and Vietnam will further develop in the interest of the joint struggle for peace, socialism and social progress in the world.

ANTONOV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD121437 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited the metals research unit in Panenske Brezany. The delegation is accompanied by Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy chairman of the Federal Government, and other guests. The delegation members saw some work places of the unit and familiarized themselves with metal casting and production of pure metals for electronics. They talked to the staff about the most important talks in scientific-technical advancement.

Husak Receives Antonov

LD122202 Prague CTK in English 1842 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received today Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov, head of the Soviet delegation to the 27th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

During their comradely and friendly discussion, the two officials appreciated the results of their countries' economic and scientific-technological cooperation and contribution to socialist economic integration. They stressed the importance of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Member States up to the Year 2000 on which depends the effectiveness and rate of intensification of the socialist countries' national economies.

Gustav Husak and Aleksey Antonov also discussed questions concerning the specification of the conclusions adopted by the conference of the general secretaries of fraternal parties in Moscow last November.

Also today, the 27th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol by the heads of the two delegations, Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and Soviet Deputy Premier Aleksey Antonov.

The commission agreed on further steps to speed up the socio-economic development and intensification of the economies of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the current five-yeart plan period and the following years. Measures were also adopted for the fulfilment of the tasks set by the comprehensive program of the CMEA states' scientific-technological progress and for deepening of specialization and cooperation in production. The two delegations agreed to elaborate a scientifically founded conception of cooperation in 15 to 20 years to come to be used as basis for agreement on a long-term economic policy and coordination of the two countries' plans in the period after 1990. Special attention was devoted to the technical slandard and quality of mutually supplied machinery and equipment.

The commission further discussed the development of cooperation in the agricultural-industrial sphere, Czechoslovak participation in the modernization and reconstruction of light industry enterprises in the Soviet Union, and cooperation in consumer electronics production.

Later today, the Soviet delegation led by Aleksey Antonov left for home.

RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMIC MECHANISM OUTLINED

LD182011 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 18 (CTK) -- The restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia, decided by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia last March, is aimed at creating conditions for speeding up the growth of the national income and the living standard, promptly applying the results of scientific-technological progress, intensifying the economy and extending the country's participation in the international division of labour. The respective measures and regulations are now being applied in practice.

New principles of management seeking to increase the independence and responsibility of economic organizations for effective development and giving them full authority over the use of their enterprise funds will start to be experimentally tested in selected enterprises of the manufacturing industry from the beginning of next year. If they prove useful, the principles will be adopted on a broader scale. As Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak declared at the party Central Committee session December 4 and 5, the restructuring of the economic mechanism, primarily the changed powers of enterprises and their greater autonomy, are to create conditions for greater participation of workteams in decision-making on the operation of their enterprise.

Financial economic tools in Czechoslovak foreign trade are to change from 1987 in a way to increase the interest of manufacturers in exports. Czechoslovakia will also start transferring foreign trade activity, now concentrated in specialized organizations, to some manufacturing, mainly engineering enterprises.

Great importance is attached to the program of reducing non-investment subsidies to enterprises from the state budget, mainly those which are used to cover up mismanagement and low effectiveness. Other measures are to prevent unjustified balancing of accounts between successful enterprises and those with poor results within economic concerns. This is to increase the interest of effective enterprises in improving their performance.

A comprehensive program will be worked out next year to remove long-term shortcomings in capital construction, such as long construction time and a large number of projects under construction at one time. Measures are also being prepared against organizations and individuals permitting shoddy products and their supply to consumers.

Extensive cuts are planned in wholesale prices from the beginning of 1988. The reduction is to amount to 110,000 million crowns, i.e. roughly one-quarter of the national income. Retail prices will not immediately change as a result of these cuts, but the reform is expected to have a stabilizing effect on them.

The new measures are fully based on the basic principles of management of the socialist economy, especially democratic centralism, social ownership, planned operation and distribution according to work done. They respect the need to harmonize the Czechoslovak economic mechanism with measures adopted in the Soviet Union and other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

POLAND SIGNS GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL FOR 1987

AU172129 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Protocol on Goods Exchange With Poland"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A protocol on deliveries of goods and payments between the CSSR and the PPR for 1987 was signed in Prague on 12 December by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Alois Hloch and Helmut Floeth. On the basis of the protocol, the turnover of mutual exchange -- compared with the commitments for next year -- is to increase by more than 12 percent and reach 2.76 billion transferable rubles.

Engineering products will continue to have the decisive place in bilateral trade. They will account for about 75 percent of total turnover. Specialization and cooperation in production significantly contributes to be achieved dynamism, and is to account for more than 25 percent of the total goods exchange next year. This volume will consist in particular of nuclear technical equipment, cooling equipment, computers, mining machinery, tractor components, communications equipment, construction machinery, agricultural machinery, semiconductors, hospital equipment, textile machinery, radio recorders, electrical instruments, color television tubes, pharmaceutical products, carbon disulfide, PVC, and so forth. Construction and assembly work will be an important part of Czechoslovak imports. The exchange of Fiat passenger cars for Skoda cars also was agreed.

Czechoslovakia will further export to Poland some raw and other materials, such as koalin, magnesite, metallurgical products, artificial fibers, cellulose, ethylene, high-pressure ethylene, as well as consumer goods. We will import from Poland steam coal, sulphur, copper products, carbon disulfide, sewing machine, pharmaceutical products, toys, and such like.

KAPEK, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BERLIN

LD141935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] The delegation of the Prague City party committee, headed by Antonin Kapek, its chief secretary and Presidium member of the party Central Committee, returned from its official friendly visit to Berlin today. During the visit, which took place at the invitation of the SED Berlin committeee, the delegation met representatives of political, economic, and cultural life with whom they exchanged experiences on the fulfillment of national economic tasks set out by the congresses of the two fraternal parties.

ADN REPORTS ON ALMA-ATA DISORDERS

LD182232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2112 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Alma-Ata, 18 Dec (ADN) -- A group of students, incited by nationalistic elements, last evening and today took to the streets of Alma-ata expressing disapproval of a decision of the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Hooligans, parasites and other anti-social persons made use of this situation and resorted to unlawful actions against representatives of law and order. They set fire to a food store, to private cars and insulted townspeople.

Meetings at factories, plants, establishments of higher education, in other work collectives, as well as conferences of party and Komsomol activists of the city and districts were held. They supported the decisions of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, condemned the totally unwarranted actions of the group of students and declared for the adoption of resolute measures against the hooligans and for the restoration of complete order in the city. The actions taken in this direction are supported by the working people. They are actively taking part in the measures carried out by government and party bodies. All enterprises, institutions, educational establishments, stores, utilities and city transport are working normally.

USSR'S ANTONOV PRAISES TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

LD182122 East Berlin International Service in German 1849 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Following the conclusion of the 39th session of the Intergovernmental Commission, Gerhard Schuerer and Aleksey Antonov confirmed the constructive and successful course of the discussions. This applies to both the agreements concluded and to the formation of direct relations and the work of joint specialists collectives. The commitments are of great significance for the development of the performance of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, and for the struggle for peace.

Aleksey Antonov said that the decisions reached at the meeting demonstrate the efforts being made to meet the challenge of cooperation between the two countries to solve tasks involved in the rapid development and application of key technologies. He mentioned the good cooperation in electrical engineering and paid tribute in this connection to the highly modern technological solutions at the Sachsenwerk in Dresden, which he visited during his stay in the GDR.

Aleksey Antonov also gave gret recognition to the effective cooperation in relation to the high-performance printing machinery at the VEB Planeta Radebeul In view of the impressions he gained there, he was very grateful for the recommendation to visit this enterprise during his stay in Dresden Bezirk.

Gerhard Schuerer stressed the prime role of the key technologies, particularly microelectronics. Cooperation with the USSR in this decisive field involves not only trade, but is comprehensive -- beginning with research, involving the production of highly integrated circuits, on the basis of jointly developed technologies, and cooperation in the necessary equipment, and extending to reciprocal imports and exports.

From 1986 to 1990, the volume of trade in microelectronics products would, on the basis of corresponding agreements, amount to around DM10 billion. The trade agreed with the USSR, amounting to a total of DM380 billion in the 5-year plan period, was being backed up in a concrete way through such agreements, also in engineering, the chemical, glass and ceramics industry, consumer goods production, and in agriculture. Overall, the decisions taken by the intergovernmental commission were of great significance for the fulfillment of the 5-year plans in both countries.

Antonov-Schuerer Interview

LD182149 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] As has been reported in the news, the 39th session of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission has concluded successfully. Significant documents were signed today in the presence of Premier Willi Stoph, documents primarily aimed at fulfilling the agreements reached between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev. This involves the development of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000. The protocol on the results of the meeting was signed by the two chairmen of the commission, the deputy chairmen of the Councils of Ministers, Gerhard Shuerer and Aleksey Antonov. Malte Splettstoesser spoke to them immediately after the signing.

[Begin recording] [Splettstoesser] The meeting now concluding took place at the end of a very significant year for the cooperation between our two countries -- there have been fundamental agreements between the leading representatives of the USSR and the GDR. In this connection, what assessment do you give to the work of this 39th session?

[Antonov in Russian with superimposed German translation] (?The 39th session has been held) following the 27th CPSU Congress and the last SED Congress, following the agreements between the general secretaries, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Erich Honecker, on the further development of firm economic cooperation between our countries. These events, like the working meeting o the general secretaries in Moscow in November this year, have significantly changed the character of the discussions and also the character of the decisions made regarding greater demands and the level of the tasks taken on; regarding the rapidity of their realization; and regarding the responsibility of the organizations involved and managers responsible for commitments. Our task, like that of all members of the commission, consists in ensuring that the decisions are fully implemented.

[Splettstoesser] Now the results of the meeting also have brought agreements. Comrade Antonov has talked this. Comrade Schuerer, there are key words like microelectronics, machine engineering, chemistry -- very important branches of the economies of the two countries.

[Schuerer] The agreement on microelectronics -- Comrade Antonov has said that the key technologies were a subject of the talks between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow -- and this agreement in microelectronics now extends to the whole process of cooperation in this decisive field which we call key technology, because it opens up the path for increases in productivity to an extent previously unknown.

This agreement does not only include the trade between the two countries -- the reciprocal deliveries -- but it begins from joint research on highly integrated circuits, it takes in the joint development of the technology required for this, the development of the machinery one needs to produce this technology -- which is being developed in both countries on an agreed, coordinated basis -- and extends to the most modern products, their application, and, of course, reciprocal deliveries of them. Such an agreement influences large elements of our national economic development, both in the GDR and in the USSR. We have signed several agreements about which I could say the same, such as in the field of the chemical industry, in the field of construction materials -- particularly in the plastics industry -- agreements which concern themselves with questions relating to the sparing use of materials and energy in the manufacturing of such products as glass and other products that benefit both countries. [end recording]

SED'S SCHUERER MEETS BULGARIAN PLANNING CHIEF

AU171240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) On 11 December Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Nayden Naydenov, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Bulgarian People's Republic, for friendly talks on problems of scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The interlocutors reaffirmed that the fundamental agreements for deepening economic and scientific-cooperation, concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, are being purposefully implemented. It is important for a comprehensive intensification to more effectively use science and technology to enhance the productivity and efficiency of the national economies of the two countries.

Referring to the third session of the SED Central Committee, Gerhard Schuerer briefed his guest about the dynamic development of the GDR economy in line with the decisions of the 11th party congress. Nayden Naydenov gave an account of the efforts of the working people of his country for the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and explained targets of the 1987 state plan.

Petur Mezhdurechki, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic, attended the meeting.

DETAILS OF TRADE PACT WITH POLAND EXPLAINED

LD182028 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The 1987 trade protocol between the GDR and the PPR was signed in Warsaw today. The two countries' deputy trade ministers described the document as a further step toward the realization of the long-term goals of their economic relations. Helmut Vielko found out more about these longterm goals in Warsaw:

[Vielko] [passage omitted] With a trade structure similar to that of 1986, turnover is to continue at the very high level of over R2 billion. What does the protocol mean in concrete terms? One concern is to safeguard stability in the traditional bilateral trade in raw materials.

However, today two-thirds of the mutual export of goods, it should be said, include products in engineering and electronics and electrical engineering, thus precisely in branches that are especially important for the dynamic development of the two economies. Apart from machine tools, Poland will, for example, receive from the GDR various types of cranes, equipment for the food and luxury goods industry, textile machinery, electronic data processing systems and process instrumentation and control engineering, electronic components, and scientific instruments.

Outstanding products from Poland include cutting tools and wood-processing machinery, transformer stations, metallurgical equipment and dust removal and ventilation systems. Conveyor belts for open-cast lignite mining are once again on the agenda. For example, I recently saw equipment in the Polish lignite mine of Konin that was destined for the new GDR open-cast mine at Reichenhain. While precision instruments from the Zeiss combine are widely used here in Poland, Polish ultrasonic material testing equipment is to be exported to the GDR. Robotron recently started a new export line with the delivery of image processing equipment to the Technical University of Wroclaw; a whole range of contacts extending to software development exists between robotron and Wroclaw electronics firms in general. Reserves still exist on both sides in terms of the products, stipulated in the trade protocol, that are to be manufactured as a result of specialization and cooperation, totaling over 20 percent of trade. Exploiting these reserves is a process that is to be promoted in this 5-year plan period, in line with the long-term program of cooperation between the GDR and PPR in science, technology, and production. [passage omitted]

INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY CHAIRMAN VISITS BERLIN

AU171256 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] On 13 December Georg Sitzlack, director of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, received in Berlin Raja Ramanna [spelling as published], chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and his country's representative at the IAEA, for a talk. They discussed questions of guaranteeing safety and protection in the use of nuclear energy, as was decided by the latest special session of the IAEA board of governors in Vienna. Georg Sitzlack explained the GDR's system of state control, whose effectiveness is based on the unity of safety of plants and protection of human beings and the environment. Referring to the high energy demand of his country, which has almost 800 million inhabitants, Raja Ramanna stressed the importance of the safe use of nuclear energy, which India cannot do without.

The interlocutors concurrently noted that the world must be freed of nuclear weapons and that nuclear energy must be used only for peaceful means, for the health and prosperity of the people, while safety must be taken into consideration as a priority matter.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES VIETNAMESE PARTY LEADER

LD182032 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has conveyed very cordial greetings to Nguyen Van Linh on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The telegram states that the SED Central Committee and the GDR people will continue in the future to work with all their might for the strengthening of friendship, fraternal solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese Communist Party and people. This is in the interests of our shared cause of peace and socialism, Erich Honecker stressed.

SED CC GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN MPLA-LABOR PARTY

AU172115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-LP] and president of the People's Republic of Angola. It reads as follows:

Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA, I convey to you and all revolutionary and patriotic forces of your country most cordial militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

Under the leadership of the MPLA, the Angolan people have achieved their national independence after a long struggle that demanded many sacrifices, and have successfully started to realize the objectives set down in its founding manifesto.

The firm alliance of the MPLA with the Angolan people, the heroism of its members, and the unshakable loyalty to the ideals of the struggle for liberation from colonial and neocolonial exploitation laid the foundation stone for the development of the MPLA-LP into the leading force in building a new life.

Imperialism and its henchmen have not stopped the attempts to win back lost positions. They want to prevent the Angolan people from building a new society under peaceful conditions.

With courage and a willingness for sacrifices, the forces for the liberation of the people that have developed from the MPLA are defending -- together with the population -- the achievements of your revolution. In this struggle, the SED and the working people of the GDR will continue to stand reliably and in solidarity at the side of the MPLA-LP and of the Angolan people.

Esteemed Comrade President, please accept the expression of my respect and sincere solidarity.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker
General secretary

HONECKER RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF FOUR AMBASSADORS

Lesotho Ambassador

AU172024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 December Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Bishop Austin Tlelase [spelling as received] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Lesotho, for the presentation of his credentials.

Erich Honecker thanked him for the greetings conveyed to him from King Moshoeshoe II and reciprocated them.

The interlocutors noted that the relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of Lesotho are developing well.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa against the apartheid regime, against colonial and neocolonial oppression and exploitation as well as with the just struggle of the African National Council and of the South-West African People's Organization.

Ambassador from Benin

AU171959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 December Ibitecho Laleye [spelling of name as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin, was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Council and GDR State Council chairman, for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Brigade General Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the subsequent friendly talks, it was stressed that the GDR highly appreciates the role of the Nonaligned Movement, of which Benin is a member, in defending the interests of the peoples with respect to solving international problems, particularly preserving world peace.

The interlocutors advocated the continuation and deepening of friendly relations between the two states and peoples.

Burmese Ambassador

AU172012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on 15 December U Tin Aye [spelling as received] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, for the presentation of his credentials.

During the subsequent talks the ambassador conveyed the greetings of U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; and of U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The interlocutors agreed on the view that the further development of relations between the GDR and Burma is in their mutual interest, and that it helps to consolidate peace in the world.

New Irish Ambassador

AU171955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 15 December Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received James Kirwan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ireland, for the presentation of his credentials.

The interlocutors described political dialogue as necessary and useful for a turn toward an improvement in international relations. They endorsed the further development of relations between the GDR and Ireland. They noted in concert that averting the danger of a nuclear inferno constitutes the most important task of the present. Erich Honecker underscored the GDR's unreserved support for the responsible USSR proposals which offer the historic chance for freeing Europe and the world from nuclear weapons.

KRENZ SPEAKS AT WORKERS MILITIA MEETING

AU171606 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Dresden (ND) -- At a meeting of commanders on 12 December, the workers militia of the Dresden Bezirk drew up a successful balance for the training year that has just been concluded

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, thanked the members of the workers militia for the outstanding performances achieved in the year of the 11th SED Congress. These results are the expression of the knowledge, firmly rooted in their units, that the secure power of the workers class and of the whole people is the most valuable achievement in the history of the revolutionary German workers movement, Egon Krenz said. "In the workers militia and at their workplace, the comrade fighters personify the readiness and capability of our people to reliably protect all those things that we create together every day for ourselves, our children, and grandchildren, and for our common cause of socialism and peace," stressed Krenz. "With their great personal commitment, their technical knowledge, and their military mastery, the members of the workers militia -- including those here in Dresden Bezirk -- are steadfastly fulfilling their class assignment, which was affirmed by the 11th party congress, to protect the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens against any enemy."

The third SED Central Committee session again impressively proved how consistently the SED program is being implemented, Krenz said. "This consistency is a characteristic of our party's policy. It gives our poeple the certainty that our joint work will also be successful in the future. It strengthens the conviction that our party is reliable in any situation. It strengthens ou historical optimism that we will unerringly follow our clear-cut course under all circumstances."

In the GDR, it has become an everyday experience that there is no higher interest in the worker-peasant state than the welfare of its citizens, the Politburo member emphasized. "Everything in the interest of the people -- that always means for us: everything with the people's energy! This results in our daily obligation to always act according to the tested principle: participate in planning, in working, in governing."

Egon Krenz spoke about the peace program of socialism, to which the GDR is making a constructive contribution with its policy of dialogue and its struggle for a coalition of reason and realism. He pointed to the task formulated by the SED Central Committee general secretary to increase political vigilance toward imperialism's preparations for war, toward subversive actions of the enemies of peace and socialism, and toward their psychological warfare. In this connection, the workers militia has a particularly great responsibility for the successful continuation of the unity of economic and social policy and for the protection of the revolutaionary achievements of socialism.

In the discussion, members of the workers militia from combines and enterprises pledged to make their contribution to the further successful implementations of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with high results in production and training. The concluding speech was made by Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk SED leadership. In a letter to Erich Honecker, the participants in the conference accepted the pledge to strengthen and reliably protect socialism with new initiatives and to thus contribute to making peace more secure.

The conference was attended by Wolfgang Herger, head of the Central Committee Security Department, and Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Schmalfuss, deputy minister of the interior.

In the morning, Egon Krenz, together with Hans Modrow, visited the Center for Microelectronic Research and Technology in Dresden of the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena Combine and the VEB Electrical Engines Dresden-Ost.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH INDIA -- In the coming year, the GDR will further increase trade with India. This is provided for in the trade protocol signed in Berlin today and according to which the GDR will supply among other things equipment for the coal and energy sector and machine tools and printing machinery and will import from India iron ore, agricultural products and spices, and manufactured products. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 15 Dec 86 LD]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH UK -- An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1987-89 period between the GDR and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was signed in Berlin on 4 December. Among other things, the program provides for the expansion of scientists and experts for study and research visits, participation in summer and special courses, and the mutual presentation of exhibitions and films. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE -- At a 2-day meeting of the regional conference of the Christian Peace Conference in Berlin, a declaration was adopted which supports the plan to liberate the world from nuclear arms by the year 2000 and to drastically reduce conventional arms. The declaration also rejects the SDI project, which blocks all steps in this direction. At the meeting the participants discussed the proposal of the World Council of Churches to prepare a worldwide peace council. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Dec 86 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST CITES TASS ON ALMA-ATA 'DEMONSTRATION'

LD181852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] There has been a demonstration in the capital of Kazakhstan. Our Moscow correspondent, Jozsef Havel, reports.

[Havel] TASS reports that yesterday evening and today groups of students, abetted by nationalist elements, marched into the streets in the capital of Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, voicing their disagreement with the decisions of the plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party, held a few days ago. The situation that developed was used by hooligans, parasitic and other antisocial individuals who carried out illegal acts against the police. They also set fire to food shops, private cars, and beat up citizens of the city.

At meetings held in the factories, workshops and colleges, and meetings of party and Komsomol activists, the plenum's decisions were applauded and the action of the student groups was condemned. It was demanded that determined action should be taken against the hooligans and complete order should be restored in Alma-Ata. The workers of the city support the steps taken to achieve this.

TASS reports every factory, office, educational establishment, shop and service is functioning normally, as is city transportation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS, DRAFT BUDGET PRESENTED

LD191139 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 19 (MTI) -- The winter session of the Hungarian National Assembly opened in Budapest Friday with the participation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present were several other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, the secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee and the members of the Presidential Council and the government. Seated in the diplomatic boxes were several heads and members of the foreign missions in Budapest.

Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, opened the session (President Istvan Sarlos is away because of illness), and stated that a quorum was present.

Then the deputies adopted the following agenda:

1/ Discussion of the bill on the 1987 state budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

2/ The foreign minister's report on the foreign political activity of the government.

Next Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi presented, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the bill on the 1987 state budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

PIONEER LEADERS NATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDED

AU181502 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Dec 86 p 5

[Report by Andras Bencsik on the 2-day meeting of the 11th National Conference of Pioneer Leaders held in the theater hall of the Attila Jozsef Cultural Center in Salgotarjan on 13 and 14 December: "The 11th National Conference of Pioneer Leaders in Salgotarjan -- An Important Task of the Movement -- Informative Speeches, Lively Debates"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The presidium consisted of Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Judit Csehak, deputy premier; Istvan Petrovszki, head of department of the MSZMP Central Committee; State Secretary Gabor Deak; chairman of the State Office for Youth and Sport Affairs; Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Office for Environmental and Ecological Protection; Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions; Janos Geczi, first secretary of the MSZMP Nograd County Committee: Mrs Kralik nee Erzsebet Cser, and Laszlo Domokos, secretaries of the KISZ Central Committee; and Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society.

After singing the national anthem, Istvan Haraszti, secretary of the Hungarian Pioneer Federation, opened the conference, which was followed by the welcoming speech of Janos Geczi. Next Laszlo Varga, secretary general of the Hungarian Pioneer Federation, gave an oral supplement to the written report.

Among other things, the secretary general said that a considerable proportion of families have been facing increasing difficulties in finding the necessary goods for rearing children. The differentiation of incomes has an undesirable result of increasing social differences. It is necessary to introduce modernizing measures that, through certain grants and benefits, will reduce the burdens of rearing children. By taking a responsible part in this task, the Pioneer federation will have a greater range of activities. [passage omitted]

Miklos Ovari opened his speech by conveying the good wishes of the Central Committee and those of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. He emphasized that the MSZMP highly appreciates the Pioneer federation's work. The party considers child-rearing to be an important task and properly respects everyone who participates in this responsible work. The importance of the Pioneer movement is a direct consequence of the human character of our socialist society and of the fact that the socialist society is the society of the future. [passage omitted]

Ovari said, "It is, of course, difficult to predict what society will be like 15-20 years from now, in which today's pioneers will live. Even more so, because they themselves will take part in shaping that society. We can, however, be sure of one thing: Society in 10 years' time, or even 20 years' time, will still be a socialist society. Thus, it will be a society in which labor will be the chief measurement of value. Labor requires knowledge, independent thinking, and an ability to initiate. [passage omitted]

The Pioneer Leaders' Conference elected its 111-member national council and the 15-member national presidium. The general secretary of the pioneer federation is again Laszlo Varga, and its secretaries are as follows: Peter Friss, Maria Mrazik, and Jozsef Toth. [passage omitted]

TRADE UNION SECRETARY COMMENTS ON LABOR ISSUES

AU181503 Budapest NPESZAVA in Hungarian 12 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview given by Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), to Laszlo Diosdi: "What Conditions Matter in Cases of Manpower Redistribution?" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction published in boldface]

[Excerpts] For weeks public opinion has been concerned with news and occasional rumors about economizing manpower management and about labor redistribution. [passage omitted] Based on a government decision, in 1986 structural changes have begun to take place in the mining, metallurgy, and surface construction sectors, resulting in the redistribution of about 6,000 employees within and between enterprises. To a certain extent it is also known that a significant number of employees are expected to be moved in the engineering sector, and in building and light industries. We asked what the trade union stance is regarding this issue -- which fundamentally affects workers' living and working conditions -- by conveying the members' interest to Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions.

[Diosdi] Let us immediately start with a more precise form of the question: Last week a discussion took place between the National Council of Trade Unions and government leaders, at which one of the issues referred ot the present employment policy situation and the government's concepts regarding it. What exactly was on the agenda?

[Nagy] In short, we exchanged our views on the present situation and tasks. [passage omitted] Between 1983-85, surplus labor gradually decreased while fewer and fewer enterprises wanted to increase the number of their employees. Parallel to this, there had been an increase in the number of people without jobs, to whom the manpower distribution offices were unable to offer suitable employment. In the second quarter of 1986, 4,613 people were looking for jobs in Hungary. At the same time, the number of vacancies was higher than 75,000. Although demand [for labor] is far greater thn supply, there have been problems in employment in certain trades and areas: for instance in underdeveloped areas, as well as in Ozd, Miskolc, and Salgotarjan which are affected by structural changes, and in cases involving people with a changed labor capacity and handicapped people.

In 1985-86 the government created 1,500 jobs out of a state fund of 130 million forints, and a total of 6,000 people were retrained in the second half of 1985 and the first half of 1986. [passage omitted] As far as the government is concerned, regulations on their own are insufficient to bring about thrifty labor management. Economic pressures are not enough to implement the necessary manpower redistribution without problems, thus this process will need the support of society as well.

[Diosdi] What is the stance of the trade union on this very important issue?

[Nagy] First of all, the trade union does not contest the government's endeavor, because it is convinced that the efficiency of the employment policy must increase in order to accelerate the transformation of production structures and eliminate the manpower shortage that hinders a more profitable export. This is the most vital issue of the economic policy. [passage omitted]

At the meeting between National Council of Trade Unions' leaders and the Council of Ministers we said that we are not concerned with the purpose and aim of the government's endeavor, nor with the fact that people must be moved from unprofitable jobs to more profitable areas. [paragraph continues]

However, we are concerned because we believe that we do not have sufficient finances to deal with this process. [passage omitted]

[Diosdi] It is not enough for the trade union to discuss something, it must also have its own concept of how the problem might be solved satisfactorily.

[Nagy] [Passage omitted] Our opinion is that in certain branches we must further develop the introduction of a 40-hour working week, if this step does not involve extra costs and a drop in turnover. The trade unions suggested other methods as well, which would prevent tensions. The most important of these suggestions is an income regulatory system that would not endanger full employment, even on the long term. In addition to these, and partly in connection with wage regulations and partly in connection with employment policy, it is necessary to think about the various forms of overtime activities in enterprises, and if need be, to restrict them. This could benefit both those who are regularly engaged in overtime work and those who will be able to get a job in this way. All this, of course, assumes a reasonable income from honest work in the main working hours. [passage omitted] We can also imagine the establishment of an employment organization that will be able to deal with important issues of employment in a comprehensive manner. For instance, it would be possible to organize a national and regiona labor market service. This would rely on the present counseling service regarding labor, manpower distribution, and labor supervision issues, which is working in coordination with the regional transportation, community, and education policy managements. [passage omitted]

Finally, I would like to stress that on a national economic scale it is necessary to make structural changes become a tool of finding employment, reducing human problems, and removing the danger of unemployment.

USSR ARMS MORATORIUM STATEMENT ANALYZED

LD190012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 18 Dec 86

["10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program]

[Excerpts] Five-hundred days after the initial Soviet announcement of a moratorium on its own nuclear tests, the Soviet Government has issued a statement in which it once again calls on the United States to join the moratorium, while at the same time stating that if the United States continues its nuclear tests next year, the Soviet Union, in the interest of its own security, will be forced to restart its own tests. [passage omitted] Engineer Colonel Gyorgy Szentsei is interviewed by Zoltan Tamasi.

[Tamasi] How did the United States justify its refusal to join the Soviet nuclear moratorium?

[Szentesi] Fundamentally there were two justifications. One of these was that it was necessary to check the functioning of the nuclear weapons, and this has always been done by choosing a few from a series and attempting to explode them. Nuclear weapons are tested in the course of underground explosions. The other justification is that the process of the development of new types of nuclear charges has not been completed, and this can be carried out only with the help of tests.

[Tamasi] Does this mean that this process has been completed in the Soviet Union?

[Szentesi] The Soviet Union was not concentrating on these goals but on the consideration that a complete ban on nuclear tests could prevent the development of new nuclear weapons, the qualitative and quantitative further development of nuclear weapons, thus curbing the nuclear arms race.

[Tamasi] The Soviet Government statement stresses that the Soviet Union has made considerable sacrifices regarding its own security by repeatedly extending the nuclear moratorium. In specific terms, what sacrifices were these?

[Szentesi] While one side has been developing its nuclear weapons, including testing them -- after all, 24 tests have been carried out during this time -- the Soviet Union could carry out its own development work on the drawing board only, without tests. This means that it could not verify the results of the work; testing is a very important element of the development of any weapon. This testing has not been carried out for 16 months now.

[Tamasi] During the 500 days of the unilateral Soviet moratorium, the United States carried out 24 nuclear tests. How great an advantage does this represent?

[Szentesi] It would be very difficult to determine this with any precision. It can certainly be assumed that the U.S. developmental work has been facilitated by these 24 tests. The Soviet leadership obviously weighed up every accurately how far it could carry on with the unilateral moratorium; it seems the point has now come when it cannot be extended any longer. This long pause could now become dangerous, could perhaps upset the equilibrium. The Soviet leadership acted in a calculated fashion when it maintained the moratorium for 16 months; it gave an example, showed that it wanted to follow the path of creating a world free from nuclear weapons, but it seems that the fear of an advantage emerging that cannot be made up has brought to an end, had to bring to an end, this moratorium. If the United States will carry out another test next year, the Soviet Union will have to do so as well.

[Tamasi] The United States has not only developed new nuclear charges in the course of these tests but also carried out work on strike weapons to be deployed in space, in line with the SDI program. What weapons are these?

[Szentesi] The United States has begun the development of these weapons and has obviously carried out some tests on them. The so-called X-ray lasers appear to be very suitable for the interception of missiles from space. Starting up these X-ray lasers requires very high heat, which can be produced only by exploding a nuclear bomb. According to the assumptions, the United States has carried out some tests with nuclear charges starting up X-ray lasers in this series of 24 tests.

[Tamasi] What would be needed for a joint moratorium to come about after all?

[Szentesi] It would take an American political will which wants to get rid of nuclear weapons, which wants to see them outdated, unnecessary, not only in words, but which wants to prevent the further development of nuclear weapons by the complete and final ending of nuclear tests.

WARSAW CITES TASS ON ALMA-ATA DEMONSTRATIONS

LD182247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] TASS reports that on Wednesday evening and during the day on Thursday, a group of students in Alma-Ata incited by nationalist elements took to the streets to express their disapproval of the decision of the plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee a few days ago.

TASS reports that parasitical and antisocial elements took advantage of this situation, committing unlawful acts against representatives of public order, as well as setting fire to a food shop and to private cars, and insulting townspeople.

TASS reports that at meetings in workplaces, factories, and higher educational institutions, and other labor collectives, and at meetings of the party and komsomol aktiv, approval was expressed for the decisions of the plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and the totally unjustified behavior of the group of students was condemned.

TASS reports that all enterprises, institutions, educational establishments, shops, utilities, and city transport in Alma-Ata are functioning normally.

JARUZELSKI GIVES CLOSING ADDRESS TO 3D PLENUM

LD172109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has ended its proceedings. Over to Marek Baranski:

[Baranski] On the second day of the proceedings the discussion continued. [passage omitted]

At the end of the proceedings, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, took the floor. He said that the 10th congress defined what had to be done to lift our economy to a higher level, while the third plenum sought answers to the question of how it is to be done. That was one of the reasons why the party and the entire society awaited it with such interest. The directions of economic activity decided today were born in the course of a very wide, unhindered discussion, lasting many months, which constituted emphatic evidence of the popularization of the planning process, as well as of decision making. It is difficult, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, to describe the current situation in our economy with a single formula. There is no stagnation, but neither is there the expected rate of development. Development is a dominant feature, but it is being slowed down by a considerable number of negative phenomena, inertia, avoidance of effort and minimalism. There are subjective barriers; they impede the overcoming of objective difficulties of which there are still quite a few.

The national socioeconomic plan, which will be subjected to Sejm discussion tomorrow, has to serve the achievement of greater efficiency. Is it a question of some extraordinary rules and mechanisms? No, in the second stage of the reform the economy should simply function the normal way, in accordance with the principle that there are goods, they are bought with money which has to be earned, and more of which is earned by those who work more productively and efficiently. A well working enterprise has to have a sense of stability, which enterprises today need so badly; it will move ahead and make gains. A badly working enterprise has to feel threatened.

The first secretary emphasized, as he often does, the great importance of scientific and technical progress. Working conditions should be created for the excellent personnel that we have. Dealing with it is not a favor but a duty, also of party organizations at every level.

And one more idea I noted down while listening to the first secretary's speech. The second stage of the economic reform creates opportunities for the economy and for all of us, but it does not provide guarantees. Mechanisms do not work by themselves. They have to be put into operation and used by people. The opportunities will be supported by enhancing cooperation with CEMA states, job certification and a review of structures, but it also has to be supported by the honesty of all those who are taking part in the productive process, who organize the work of others and who influence the citizens' quality of life. Professional and official promotion of nonparty personnel has to be decisively facilitated. Young people have to be advanced more boldly to managerial posts.

In conclusion, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: We are leaving the proceedings of the third plenum with a clear answer as to how, in the present difficult conditions, to achieve the objectives and what has to be done to achieve greater economic effect and, through this, a tangible social benefit.

PZPR'S MICHALEK DISCUSSES FOOD ECONOMY

LD162121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 16 Dec 86

[Speech by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo Candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 16 December in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Before and during the tenth congress, we carried out a thorough analysis of the food economy. In the congress resolution, we included the view that there is no need to change the current agricultural policy. The principles of economic reform, which private agriculture always directed itself by, today bring ever better results in state farms and in other farms. The applications, however, demand constant improvement; the needs of society, constantly increasing, are still rising, and they are not being met in accordance with expectations. The productivity of agriculture and the productivity of work of the farmers themselves, compared with the results attained by our neighbors and by European farming, is still lower.

In the food economy, we make use of the economic mechanism, which substitutes for the badly functioning command system and is pushing out the still-existing system of allocation. An increase in plant production has been attained, making possible a growth in animal production, especially pigs, which bodes well for the increase of meat consumption. The annual, necessary increase in procurement prices has not, however been totally transferred to the retail prices of food. The cost of agricultural production is rising to a great degree as a result of the introduction of means of production [as heard]. Price, which also fulfills an informational function, is distorted by subsidies, and does not sufficiently motivate the producers of the means of production, who are also consumers, to lower or maintain the level of their costs. Adherence to the economic triad, that is, the interdependence between the increase of the costs of agricultural production, the prices of procurement, and the prices of food, is absolutely necessary.

At the same time, there exists in the food economy a completely correctly functioning market for fruits and vegetables which regulates itself mainly through the law of supply and demand.

It demands considerably less state intervention, investment, establishment of production targets, and organization of trading support and transportation. The experience of this market, which is in a state of equilibrium, must be taken into account everywhere we will be moving toward that state even partially.

The fundamental workbench of agricultural work is the land. Its productivity is dependent upon the quality of the soil, on the climatic zone in which the land is situated, on the level and type of outlay designated for its cultivation, on the agricultural culture of the farmer himself. We have no influence over the climate and the geographical location of the holding, but we can improve the quality of the soil, its (development?), for example, through drainage and appropriate fertilization, and through resurfacing and road changes. In the congress resolution, the scope of the drainage work for at least 700,000 hectares over 5 years was established. The government's proposal, aimed at securing financial resources for this goal in the voivodship budgets, met with dissatisfaction and was withdrawn. No one, however, will justify our inaction in this matter, just as neither will anyone relieve the voivodships from responsibility for the state of food provisions in our country. We think, therefore, that an urgent review of all drainage projects from the angle of the greatest effectiveness of the allocated outlay and its concentration within the borders of the voivodships, but also between voivodships where that is most logical, is necessary. Comrades from certain drainage enterprises have not learned the principles of the reform in an entirely correct manner. For example, in Siedlce, Jelenia Gora, Minsk Mazowiecki, they achieved excessive profits, over 30 percent, which caused the accrual of greater income tax in the budget and as a consequence, the limitation of resources for drainage. Economic productivity and efficiency also grows as a result of mergers, which will not take the place of drainage but ought to (?exist there). The growth of plant productivity also manifests itself when inefficient farms are replaced by a smaller number of efficient ones. Much has been said, and whole volumes have been written, about the advantage of mergers. Despite this fact, we add that hectares lying next to boundaries and roads, which may be borrowed for production, are not without significance, but mergers, above all, are an advantage to the farmer, who ties his fate with the land and sees his future with agriculture.

The land tax introduced 2 years ago was intended to stimulate agricultural production and to equalize, by financial payments, the existing soil and area differences, as well as force efficiency and contribute to the elimination of bad farmers. At the same time, price subsidies have been introduced for the areas of the most difficult production, the mountains, which had a positive effect. We see, at present, that this tax is not fulfilling its role to the extent which was expected. It does not take enough notice of the differing conditions of soil and the farms' location. There is a justified view that by taxing owners of good soil to greater extent, it would be possible to increase the contract purchasing prices by an amount received from the size of the tax increase, so that working conditions on poor soil can be improved.

Efficient management demands that production means should be respected and not be subject to wasteful extravagance. This applies to fertilizers, fodder, coal -- whose prices are kept down by subsidies. The abolition or a significant decrease in subsidies in the sphere of agricultural production would make the economy clear-cut [klarowna] and would show more clearly the existing division between good and bad, without showing indulgence for the latter if bad economic results stems from bad management. We know that the production increases have so far depended, to a large extent, on making available reserves [words indistinct]. To continue to take advantage of this is possible and necessary. For example: The farmers from the best voivodship -- that of Lesno -- sell, and I stress that word, 34.1 cereal units from each conversion hectare of agricultural yield; whereas the average sale in the whole of the country is 21.4, and the weakest in terms of commodities, and I stress that word, is the Krakow voivodship, (sells) just 10.8 cereal units.

A significant increase in the application of vegetable protection measures, an abundance of calcium and the expected increase in fertilization -- that, in the most basic terms, is the best recipe for achieving 35 quintals of cereals from each hectare. That it is possible to increase supplies of calcium and magnesium is proved by that which, within the framework of the reform, is being done in an exemplary way by the dolomite works in Bytom. The realistic character of the recipe is proven by the yields of close to 100 quintals per hectare achieved by (?private) farmers [rolnicy indywidualni] Stanislaw Kot from [word indistinct] in the Gdansk Voivodship, Tadeusz Tomczyk from the Bartoszyce parish, and also by state-run farms: The PGR state farm agricultural complex in Cieszynow in Elblag Voivodship, the agricultural production cooperative 'Cyprzanow' in Katowice Voivodship, the voivodship center of agricultural progress in Ciechanow Voivodship. We propose that this recipe be accepted -- while stressing that the creation of further programs will be to no avail -- quite simply one must have the (?necessary) measures.

The food economy, just as the whole of the economy, works (?without rules). It is terrifying to think of a year -- or, worse still, years -- of failed crops. We would then have to, once again, increase imports -- especially cereals and fodder -- or lower consumption. At the present time, we eat everything we produce -- and more -- in the form of animal products. Let us, therefore, consider whether it is not time to set aside reserves for less favorable years. That is how those who are far-sighted behave -- and let us, too, be far-sighted. One does not have to be a far-sighted financier -- it is enough to be a reasonable financier to know that an increase of agricultural production must be preceded by a development in the food and agricultural industry.

The low capabilities of the storage and processing sector are experienced by us, among others, as disasters of plenty [kleska urodzaju] -- we are unable to deal with what has been produced. The congress resolution defines the size of outlays which must be earmarked for development and modernization of these industries. However, the independent and self-financing enterprises decide on the level of investment themselves. Unfortunately, this is not done by all agricultural and food processing enterprises which have a low profitability, and their development is dependent, to a large extent, on the level of subsidies. Here, it will not be possible to manage without the essential corrections to the economic system and the changes that will integrate the agricultural industry. That is why, in the sphere of the food economy, the second stage of the reform will be considered as the period of carrying out necessary tidying-up and lowering of the costs of production, so that after a difficult period of transition things can be much better. The discussion on what to do has no purpose because what needs to be done is decided by the tough logic of the economics. We are of the opinion that the time has come closer when a concrete answer to how and when [as heard].

That is what we ask (?you) to treat the proposed economic measures as an attempt to answer these questions. Esteemed comrades, everything depends on people; this is a statement which is so true that it is banal. Great differences between results achieved by neighboring farms most frequently depict differences in the levels of professional preparedness, level of conscientiousness, or skills of their owners. This applies equally to managers in the socialized sector, state farms, farmers' production co-operatives, and agricultural circles. Show us your results and we shall tell you what your director, chairman, or manager is like. [sentence indistinct] The weak speak most often about the lack of profitability, since they are unable to take the best advantage, within the framework of the economic conditions that have been created, of the value of the productive capabilities and equipment because of incorrect training, old age, or simply because they do not feel like honest work. The first group needs to be assisted, by advice or sometimes by finding people who can take over from them.

It would be very useful if the advice was given by people who have considerable professional experience. Many managers, chairmen, directors and some private farmers have such qualifications. It would be organizationally possible for them to move to such work. The countryside does not just mean people dealing with agricultural production; it is also the services and the organizers of supply and purchase, employees of culture, education, health service and self-management and administration activitists. The living standard of farmers depends mainly on their work. The quality of their work depends most often on the work of the others.

Our people are needed at every post, and our man, in accordance with the party cadre policy, is every citizen of the Polish People's Republic who is best prepared for a certain post, and who performs his duties to the best of his abilities. The party in the countryside has to be strong, strong in order to discover the best and to rely on them; in order to thank for work those whose functions exceeded their abilities; and in order to say no to all those whose work is not useful enough, bad, or harmful. There are institutional and legal solutions in the countryside that make it possible for the farmers to deal efficiently with waste, coteries and fraud through their self-management. There is a field for active work of party and ZSL members, members of youth organizations, all those who care about improvement. The party has to be strong to support actions aimed at review of jobs and organizational structures in the economy. One has to say no to all manifestations of bureaucratic timewasting, needless cells and solutions which make people's life and work more difficult. The food economy is an important, but not the sole part of the country's national economy. There will be no progress in agriculture without efficient industry, without a healthy economy, and without social concern over matters in the countryside. There will also be no modern Poland without a modern countryside. This is worth recalling and remembering.

SEJM OPENS TWO-DAY ECONOMIC DEBATE

LD181214 Warsaw PAP in English 1129 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 18 -- Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski opened a two-day parliamentary debate, with Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner particpatng.

The agenda envisages:

-- A report of the Sejm planning, budget and finance committee on the draft resolution on the national socio-economic plan for 1986-1990, on the balance-sheet of estimated budget incomes and expenditures, as well as on the state's finance budget-sheet for this period,

-- Reports of the Sejm planning, budget and finance committee on drafts of the budget law for 1987 and seven finance resolutions,

-- A report of the Sejm planning, budget and finance committee, of the Sejm workers' self-management committee and the legislative procedure committee on the government draft law on amendments to some laws describing the functioning of the socialized economy,

-- A report of the Sejm workers' self-management committee on the state of workers' self-management in enterprises with particular regard to the realization of the law on workers' self-managements in state enterprises.

-- A report of the Council of State on the realization of the law on the system of people's councils and local self-government in the first half of the term,

-- A report of the Sejm Administration, Internal Affairs and Justice Committee and the Legislative Procedure Committee on the draft amendments to the above-mentioned law presented by the Council of State and on the government draft amendments to the administrative procedure code.

-- Deputies' question time.

Presenting the course of work on the government draft of the National Socio-Economic Plan, Deputy Jan Kaczmarek (PUWP), said that Sejm committees conducted the analysis of the draft being well aware of the programme's great significance. Pointing to those assumptions of the plan which had won concordant opinions of both the government representatives and Sejm deputies, the speaker said however that it was necessary to introduce 39 amendments to the government text.

He next presented those problems on which the opinions of Sejm deputies and the government differed most seriously, housing construction for one. A new provision was formulated as regards increased size of housing construction in 1990 as compared with the initial assumptions of the national socio-economic plan. More favourable formulations were also proposed with regard to other social matters, including construction of hospitals and schools, as well as wages of medical staffs.

Presenting other amendments to the plan, Deputy Kaczmarek pointed in particular to those of them which concerned investment policy and the process of economic modernization. Admitting that there were no means enough for a greater tempo and scope of changes in the economy, the speaker said that it was necessary to accelerate work on a long-term prognosis and plan of the country's development. He also presented a new way of resolving the problem of means needed for amelioration of at least 700 thousand hectares of land.

We can present an improved programme which, although failing to fully satisfy our desires, is nonetheless a guarantee that the planned tasks will be fulfilled and the goals attained, he said. Deputy Kaczmarek submitted a motion to adopt the national socio-economic plan along with the amendments.

A report of the Sejm's Planning, Budget and Finance Committee and the Legislative Procedure Committee on the draft budget law for 1987 and the state's financial plans was presented by deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska.

Next, Deputy Stanislaw Kania presented a report of the Sejme's Workers' Self-Management Committee on the state of the workers' self-management in enterprises with special regard to the realization of the law on workers' self-management in state enterprises.

Deputy Jerzy Golis (PUWP) presented on behalf of the Sejm's Legislative Procedure Committee and the Planning, Budget and Finance Committee a draft law on amendments to some laws defining the functioning of the national economy.

1987 Draft Budget Presented

LD181611 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 18 -- Subsidies for goods and services for the population, exceeding 1006 billion zlotys, remain the most important part of budget expenditures. Overall outlays on socio-cultural goals constitute over 47 percent of all outlays. This is a heavy burden for the budget, said in the Sejm today Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska.

For the first time in many years the government has presented a draft balanced budget. It is envisaged that the budget will be closed with a slight surplus which will be allotted to servicing the budget debt in the Narodowy Bank Polski (NBP) [Polish National Bank].

Achieving budget balance depends on the consistent realization of concrete tasks adopted in the central annual plan and on the effectiveness of the influence of economic instruments on economic units. The tasks are very ambitious and the instruments not always effective.

Limiting subsidies cannot lead solely to price hikes. That is why there is a need to constantly perfect the instruments of economic influencing.

The credit plan and balance of the money incomes and expenditures of the population are a reflection of the money-credit policy adopted by the NBP Bank for 1987. Its basic goals are to influence the recovery of economic balance and restructuring of the economy and upgrading economic efficiency. Despite the sharp criteria adopted in the credit plan it is not balanced by a sum of 150 billion zlotys. Activities must be undertaken to prevent this gap from being filed through additional money emission.

PAP NOTES SEJM VIEWS ON ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY

LD190021 Warsaw PAP in English 2235 GMT 18 Dec 86

["Resolution on New System of Controlling Development of Research and Technological Progress" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 18 -- The concepts of the system of controlling research and the process of applying scientific and technological solutions, presented by the government, meet half-way requirements and needs of the Polish economy. One should increase efforts to consistently implement model, systemic and institutional changes and to enrich incentives to apply these changes in the national economy.

The assessment of central research programmes inclines one to draw a conclusion that research was concentrated correctly and that appropriate research problems, most of which were directed for practical application, were selected. The system of financing research and application was created. Besides, a number of incentives, reductions and preferences were developed for these enterprises that would apply effects of scientific and technological progress in production in the form of new techniques and technologies.

The Sejm says, however, that the starting up of new mechanisms of controlling scientific-technical progress takes place still too slowly.

The issue of utmost significance is to use huge intellectual potential of higher schools. The Sejm supports striving to considerably increase the share of higher schools in putting into effect central research programmes. Advantageous aspect of the programme for controlling scientific-technological progress consists in assisting it by the development of international cooperation carried out chiefly under the "Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Progress of CMEA Member Countries by the Year 2000" and "Polish-Soviet Long-Range Comprehensive Programme for Scientific-Technological Progress" and also under bilateral agreements. These programmes create conditions for scientific and technological integration of socialist countries and chart prospects for the development of research lines and development work. To more effectively implement these plans, one should create a proper basis for scientific, technological, economic and organizational information.

It is necessary to start work right now on how to define principles and lines of the state policy in science and technology by the year 2000. It is also indispensable to prepare a programme to surmount technological gap approximately by the year 2000.

CORRESPONDENT SUMS UP SEJM PROCEEDINGS

LD182311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] The Sejm held debates in Warsaw today. Let us now go over to our reporter, Zbigniew Krajewski:

[Begin recording] Once the discussions were over the Sejm adopted a resolution at the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90, passed a budget law for the coming year and adopted financial resolutions linked to the budget. The house then adopted a law on the amendments to certain laws which define the functioning of the socialist economy. The Sejm also passed a resolution in the matter of the activities of workers self-management in state enterprises, stressing that all state bodies should create favorable conditions for the development of self-management and take into account the need for decisive counteractions against limiting the powers of self-management. It is essential that there should be a greater efficiency in the activities of self-managements, especially in accelerating the rate of increase of productivity. The basis of relations between self-management bodies, enterprise directors and trade unions is their mutual respect for each others rights and the awareness of working together for the good of the work crews and of society.

The Sejm accepted that strengthening the position of enterprise directors should take place in parallel with an improvement in the position of workers self-management and an increase in the significance of enterprises in the economic system of Poland. The Sejm, which oversees the growth of self-management, has announced that in the future it would look into the results of the implementation of the resolution adopted today. [end recording]

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FIGURES FOR JAN-NOV 86

AU171745 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Eleven Months in the Assessment of the Main Statistical Office"]

[Text] PAP -- In November 1986, the value of sold output by state industry and the output of construction and refurbishing enterprises were higher than in November 1985. [paragraph continues]

Livestock procurement, especially poultry and pork, and milk procurement were also higher.

Concerning foreign trade, there was a growth in exports, especially to the second area of payments. Imports were also higher than in November 1985. Somewhat more apartments were completed than 1 year ago. The rapid increase in the people's incomes and spending continued. Supplies of basic food commodities satisfied the population's needs, but there were shortages of some nonfood commodities.

Industry [subhead]

The value of sold output by state industry, in terms of fixed prices, was 2.4 percent higher than last November. That of the extracting industry was 3.7 percent lower and that of the processing industry was 2.9 percent higher. November 1986 was 1 working day shorter than November 1985.

The value of sold industrial output between January and November was 4.4 percent higher than during the same period last year. That of the extracting industry was 0.4 percent higher and that of the processing industry 4.7 percent higher. There was a rise in output in all industrial branches except in the nonferrous metals industry.

Some 92.2 percent of the 1986 Central Annual Plan's tasks concerning sales of industrial output was achieved by the end of November.

Productivity in state industry was higher than last year. In November 1986 it was 2.1 percent higher than in November 1985, and between January and November 1986 it was 4.2 percent higher than between January and November 1985.

Agriculture [subhead]

According to final calculations, this year's agricultural crops were as follows: Grain -- 24.7 million metric tons (5 percent more than last year); rape and turnips -- 1.3 million metric tons (21 percent more than last year); and potatoes -- 39 million metric tons (7 percent more than last year).

In November, 1986, the free market prices of grain, potatoes, pigs, dairy cows, and heifers rose slightly.

Butcher livestock procurement in November 1986 amounted to 207,500 metric tons, 14.4 percent more than last November, and the same procurement in the period January-November 1986 amounted to 2,092,000 metric tons, 13.8 percent more than during the same period last year. Milk procurement in November 1986 was 1.4 percent higher than last November, but milk procurement between January and November 1986 was over 5 percent less than during the same period last year.

Construction [subhead]

Basic output by state construction and refurbishing enterprises in November 1986 in terms of fixed prices was 11.4 percent higher than last November, and this output between January and November was 0.8 percent higher than during the same period last year.

Some 90.4 percent of the 1986 Central Annual Plan's construction tasks was achieved by the end of November.

Produtivity in November was 13 percent higher than last November, and productivity between January and November was 1.4 percent higher than during the same period last year.

State housing construction enterprises handed over 11,700 apartments in November, 1.5 percent more than last November. Between Janaury and November, 94,300 apartments were handed over, which is 2,800 apartments or 2.9 percent fewer than last year. According to the Central Annual Plan, there are 42,000 apartments to be completed in December.

Transportation [subhead]

In November, state transportation enterprises shipped 98.4 million metric tons of goods, and between January and November they shipped 1055.1 million metric tons. Goods shipments were 1.9 percent and 2.6 percent higher respectively.

Between January and November, the average number of goods wagons in use in any 24-hour period was less than last year, but the average number of loadings in any 24-hour period rose. The time involved in loading and unloading was less than last year.

Ports handled 4 million metric tons of shipments in November, and 32.3 milion metric tons between January and November. This is 11 percent and 8.9 less than last year respectively.

Foreign Trade [subhead]

In November, exports in terms of fixed prices were 19.6 percent higher and imports 7 percent higher than last year. Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports were 3.2 percent higher and imports 6.6 percent higher. Concerning trade with the second area of payments, exports were 37.2 higher and imports 7.6 percent higher.

Between January and November, exports in terms of fixed prices were 4.8 percent and imports 5.2 percent higher than during the same period last year. Exports to the first area of payments were 8.7 percent higher and imports from this area 6.6 percent higher. Exports to the second area of payments were 1 percent higher and imports from this area 3.6 higher. Imports paid out of foreign currency grants constituted 14.4 percent of all imports from the second area of payments.

At the end of November there was a trade deficit with the first area of payments amount to R621 million, and a trade surplus with the second area of payments amounting to $1009 million.

By the end of November, 87.1 percent of the 1986 Central Annual Plan's export tasks and 91.5 percent of its import tasks had been achieved. In 1985, these percentages out of the 1985 plan were 96.1 an 87 respectively.

Exports of housing construction elements to the second area of payments continued to be underfulfilled. Exports of fuels, energy, metal goods, and agricultural produce were less than last year. Exports of goods manufactured by the electrical engineering industry rose considerably.

Average Employment [subhead]

Average employment in the five basic sectors of the socialized economy -- industry, construction, transportation, and communications -- during the period from January to November of this year amounted to 7,635,000, which is 204,000 more than last year and marks a 0.3 percent increase.

Average Monthly Earnings [subhead]

Average monthly earnings in the specialized economy for work performed during normal and additional working hours, and including profit-sharing and award fund payments, during the period January to November of this year were 19.7 percent higher compared to the same period last year.

Average Monthly Pensions [subhead]

Average monthly pensions (excluding farmers) during the period from January to November of this year were 25 percent higher than a year ago. This is largely due to the benefit increases that were introduced in March of this year and to the pension valorization that was commenced in September.

The Monetary and Market Situation [subhead]

Personal income in November of this year amounted to Z719.9 billion and expenditure amounted to Z652.6 billion. Compared with November of last year, personal income was 22.7 percent higher and expenditure was 25.7 percent higher.

During the period from January to November of this year, personal income amounted to Z6925.7 billion and expenditure amounted to Z6361.4 billion. Personal income was 19.6 percent higher than a year ago, (the figure excluding revalorization bonds, which were included in personal income in Februry 1985, was 23 percent higher), and expenditure was 22.6 percent higher. In November, personal financial resources increased by Z67.3 billion; they increased by Z564.3 billion during the period from the beginning of the year to the end of November. During the 11-month period, the growth in resources was 6.4 percent lower than during the same period last year, the increase in savings-bank deposits was 9.3 percent lower, and the increase in cash resources was 1.2 percent lower.

Domestic Trade [subhead]

The value of retail sales by units of the socialized economy in November amounted to Z548.3 billion at current retail prices and was 23 percent higher than in November of last year. Sales of foodstuffs were 16.5 percent higher, those of alcoholic beverages were 20.9 percent higher, and the sales of nonfoodstuffs were 27.2 percent higher.

During the period from January to November of this year, the value of retail sales amounted to Z5386 billion and was 23.5 percent higher compared to the same period last year. Sales of foodstuffs were 23 percent higher, those of alcolholic beverages were 20 percent higher, and sales of nonfoodstuffs were 25 percent higher.

Supply of basic foodstuffs satisfied demand. Supplies of fruit and vegetables and fruit and vegetable products were good. Socialized trade stocks of potatoes, vegetables, and fuits are larger than a year ago. Supplies of animal fats, dairy products, and eggs were sufficient to ensure continuity of sales. Demand for saltwater fish and coffee exceeded supply. [paragraph continues]

In the non-foodstuff market, there continued to be shortages of certain light industry products, certain durable goods, and cement and other building materials.

Sales of bituminous coal and briquettes amounted to 20,014,000 tons and were 3 percent higher than during the same period last year. There continue to be difficulties in providing an adequate supply of coal.

The value of stocks of goods at the end of November amounted to Z1035 billion and was almost 25 percent higher than a year ago. Foodstuffs accounted for 16 percent of the total value of stocks, alcoholic beverages for 4 percent, and non-foodstuffs for 80 percent.

PRIEST'S SERMON, STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT DIFFER

LD130221 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 12 Dec 86

["To Washington's Right" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 12 -- It seemed that there was only a wall to the right of Reagan. It turns out, however, that standing in between is the spiritual leader of Lech Walesa, Father Henryk Jankowski.

Father Henryk Jankowski, the parish-priest at the St. Brigida Parish in Gdansk said a mass at a church in Marzecin, Elblag Voivodship, northern Poland. In his sermon there he assessed the information policy in Poland in a strong negative tone, saying: "The word has lost its value. Falsehood reigns in the mass media. Information was and is falsified. The truth was and is passed over in silence."

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department has announced a report on the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. In today's TRYBUNA LUDU Zygmunt Broniarek reports on the views of the U.S. Government on the information policy in Poland contained in the report.

The authors of the report think that a serious scope of freedom of the press exists in Poland and that the "mass media is a forum of lively discussion on internal affairs. A big variety of philosophical stances presented by various publications is discernable." Many of them contain "a large amount of information about cultural events and social development in the United States."

"Even in the sphere of international affairs, especially those which pertain to East-West relations," stresses the report, "there are many well-known journalists working in the Polish mass media who frequently approach such matters as disarmament negotiations on the basis of facts and try to avoid propaganda." The report also stresses the value of the press conferences held by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists.

INDIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD131943 Warsaw PAP in English 1805 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 13 -- India's Minister of State for Defence Arun Singh arrived on an official visit to Poland today at the invitation of Poland's National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki.

The guest was greeted at Warsaw's Okecie airport by Gen. Siwicki, members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defence and Foreign Affairs, and Polish Army generals.

Both ministers held talks at the Ministry of National Defence.

Visits Former 'Death Camp'

LD141920 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 14 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 14 -- On the second day of his visit to this country, India's Minister of State for Defence Arun Singh toured Krakow and Oswiecim, southern Poland, today.

Accompanied by head of the Polish Army's Main Political Board Gen. Tadeusz Szacilo, he met with Krakow's President Tadeusz Salwa and visited the Wawel Castle art collection.

Visiting the former biggest Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, the Indian guest paid tribute to over four million victims of German fascism who died there during World War II.

Visits Military Establishments

LD152312 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 15 -- Indian Minister of Defense Arun Singh, on a visit to Poland, today visited the J. Krasicki Air Force Higher Officer School in Deblin (central Poland) where he got acquainted with the training and upbringing process of Airforce cadets.

In the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army, the First Praga Mechanized Regiment in Wesola near Warsaw, the Polish soldiers demonstrated their combat effectiveness on the modern battlefield with the Indian guest watching.

Minister Arun Singh was accompanied by Polish Defence minister Florian Siwicki during the visits to both units.

Meets Jaruzelski

LD172255 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 17 -- President of the Council of State, superior of the Armed Forces Gen. Wojiech Jaruzelski received Indian Minister of State for Defence Arun Singh, now on an official visit to Poland.

Arun Singh conveyed cordial greetings from President of the Republic of India Giani Zail Singh and Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi to Wojciech Jaruzelski, who reciprocated the greetings with full cordiality.

In the course of a sincere and friendly talk, the sides exchaned views on current international situation. Gen. Jaruzelski stated, among other things, that Poland fully approves of the New Delhi Declaration defining the principles of building a world free from nuclear weapons and violence, signed and announced in the capital of India.

The sides stressed the significance of the favorably developing cooperation between Poland and India, voicing conviction that both countries should constantly expand and seek new planes of cooperation. Present at the meeting was Polish National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki. Also today, Minister Arun Singh wound up his official visit to Poland. He was bidden farewell at the Warsaw airport by Gen. Florian Siwicki, Ministry of National Defence and Foreign Ministry officials, as well as Polish Army generals.

FRG'S 'EASTERN POLICY' CALLED UNREALISTIC

LD041738 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 4 Dec 86

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 4 -- Sixteen years ago on Dec. 7, a treaty on the bases of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG was signed here, in which both sides "confirm the inviolability of their existing borders now and in the future and put each other under an obligation to absolutely respect their territorial integrity."

The treaty, which was univocal to the FRG's abandoning their dreams of "the existence of the Third Reich within the 1937 borders under the international law", as well as the thesis that "Polish western and northern territories remain under Polish administration only", and that the final shape of the borders will be determined only by a "peace treaty" -- made it possible to initiate the process of normalization of mutual relations. The process reaches far beyond the mutual framework, since, it is an important element of (?detente) in Europe due to geographical location, economic and population potentials of both states and the role they play in their respective alliances.

Realism, showed by SPD and FDP politicians in their approach towards a significant number of problems of normalization of relations with Poland and to detente and cooperation in Europe made it possible to reach perceptible progress in that process, to mention enlivening in the political dialogue, development of economic, cultural relations, and tourist exchange.

Unfortunately, CDU/CSU which superseded Social Democrats in the authorities in the autumn of 1982, has failed to show the indispensable realism in its "Eastern policy", which naturally hampered the process of normalization.

They also started to rehash the thesis on the "temporary character of European borders", the FRG's claim to be a representative of all Germans, the still "open German problem" and on the alleged "over one-million German minority in Poland". Recently, addressing the CSCE Vienna meeting, one of the FRG's representatives has dared to use a phrase: "Polish territorial superiority", while referring to territories on the Oder and Neisse rivers.

The Polish side is still ready for dialogue and broadening cooperation in the FRG, acting on the assumption that this lies in the interest of peace, Europe and the two nations. This readiness has been confirmed of late by Wojceich Jaruzelski, who -- addressing a press conference for newsmen-participants in the Jablonna meeting -- reminded that the only condition is the "condition of realism". This also includes the observing of the letter and spirit of the December 1970 agreement.

MESSNER RECEIVES GDR'S SOELLE FOR TALKS

LD182353 Warsaw PAP in English 2222 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 18 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today Deputy Chairman of GDR's Council of Ministers Horst Soelle, now on a visit to Poland in connection with the 21st session of the Polish GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The two discussed the state of implementation of tasks stemming from decisions made at the meeting of PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of German Erich Honecker, and the state of implementation of resolutions passed by the 20th session of the committee.

Vice premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda participated in the talks.

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT ITALY 12-14 JANUARY

LD182317 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec -- President of the Council of State, First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official visit to Italy Jan. 12 to 14, 1987, at the invitation from the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy Bettino Craxi.

STRONG 'TREMOR' IN KATOWICE KILLS 3 MINERS

LD191208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] And now our Katowice correspondent, Andrzej Kotulewski:

[Kotulewski] I have bad news from Katowice. A strong tremor took place yesterday late in the evening in the Zabrze-Bielszowice mine. Eight miners were in the danger area -- at the gate end at a depth of 780 meters. A rescue action was immediately mounted. Alas, three miners died: 37-year old Jan Majchrowski, 39-year old Ryszard (?Fryder), and 30-year old cutter-loader Janusz Bartosz.

The remaining five miners were saved and taken to the No 2 hospital in Zabrze. Their lives are no longer in danger.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH CLOSES RCP CC PLENUM MEETING

AU171003 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the RCP Central Committee plenum held in Bucharest on 9 and 10 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The RCP Central Committee Plenum extensively examined the activity carried out in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, discussed, and unanimously adopted the socioeconomic development plan for 1987, the centralized financial plan, the budget, and the self-sufficiency program. These documents -- discussed extensively at the plenary meetings of the democratic bodies held recently as well as at today's plenum -- reflect completely the 5-year plan provision and the 13th RCP Congress decisions. These documents ensure the unflinching implementation of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's progress toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

As it was stressed by all the comrades who took the floor in this plenum, we have achieved good results in fulfilling the plan for the first year of the 1986-90 5-year plan period. On the whole, we will conclude this year with an industrial development rate of more than 7 percent, with important results in increasing labor productivity and national income and in reducing material expenditures and in fulfilling other indexes and plan provisions stipulated for this year.

In agriculture we also achieved an important development rate and we achieved the largest crop in the history of our country. We can state that in all fields actions were taken in the spirit of the 13th RCP Congress decisions and of the 5-year plan provisions; thus good results were attained, which make a solid foundation for appropriately fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans and programs in the current 5-year plan period.

All these results primarily show the correctness of the 13th RCP congress decisions and of the plans and programs we adopted this year on intensively developing our national economy, the production forces, science, culture, and education and elevating on this basis the general level of civilization and the material and cultural well-being of all our people. (loud, prolonged applause)

These results again show the correctness of the general policy promoted by our party, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of organizing and leading our nation on the road of socialism and communism, of well-being and happiness. We can assess that this year's results again showed the correctness of the entire activity carried out by our party and people in building socialism, and the fact that our party has known and knows how to creatively apply the objective truths and laws to the realities and concrete conditions prevailing in Romania.

I think it is necessary to stress all these things now, when we are close to the end of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and have unanimously adopted the provisions for the second year of the plan -- because this ensures all that we need to elevate our homeland to new pinnacles of progress and civilization.

We must clearly understand that if -- under the difficult international economic conditions that have been manifested this year, and which are also foreseen for next year -- we can achieve a relatively high rate of socioeconomic development,. this would be only the result of our consistent work to continuously develop our production forces, industry, agriculture, and the other branches of activity and allocate a significant part of the national income -- more than a third during the past 20 years -- to developing the technical and material base of our society. [paragraph continues]

Starting from this strong technical and material base, almost completely supplied with the modern technologies of the past few years, we could in 1986 -- and we envisage it for 1987, too -- achieve the high development rates we set out in the plenum. Without such a material base we would not have been able to achieve and would not be able to set such important tasks as the ones we established today and the ones stipulated by the 5-year plan. This precisely shows the correctness of the policy promoted by our party, which proceeds not only from momentary interests but also from our future interests and the future itself of our people and of socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

Secondly, we attached great significance to strongly developing the scientific and technological base of all sectors of activity. We have strong units of scientific research in all fields, which made a contribution of decisive importance to achieving all these results, including this year's. Precisely the concern displayed and the efforts made by our party and our society to developing science in all sectors of activity ensure the fulfillment of the programs for intensive development, modernization, and raising the quality and technical level of production. Without such a scientific and technical base in all areas -- industrial and agricultural -- we would not have been able to achieve the results we have obtained this year and in the past few years, and we could not have set the objectives we have for 1987 through 1990. (loud applause)

I stress only these two areas of our socioeconomic activity and of our party's orientations in ensuring the best conditions for developing our production forces and our whole society on the basis of the latest technologies and discoveries in the fields of science, technology, and human knowledge in general. This shows that our party works in the spirit of the objective law and does all it can to understand the realities and the requirements of development in order to keep up with the changes that are occurring in the international arena, in order to make its active contribution to the general progress of science, technology, culture, and universal knowledge. (loud applause)

We have paid great attention to training cadres and developing education. There is virtually no area of activity in which our education would not be able to ensure the training of specialists with a high level of knowledge, from qualified workers to engineers and specialists in various fields, and research in all areas. We can say that we have a workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia with a high professional and technological training -- it is precisely on this basis have we been able to obtain the results we have in the past few years and this year, and are able to set forth important objectives for next year and the whole 5-year plan period up to 1990. (loud applause)

We can therefore say that our party knew -- not only theoretically but in practice too -- how to work and is consistently working -- while taking into consideration the realities, the requirements of general development, and objective laws -- and doing its utmost to ensure the continuous progress of the homeland, the continuous improvement of our people's level of civilization and well-being, and the strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

As I mentioned at the plenary meeting of the democratic bodies, everything we have achieved is the result of the work carried out by the workers class, peasantry, intelligensia and all our people, who in complete unity under the leadership of our party, unflinchingly implement the programs of socioeconomic development and the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

From this plenum of the party Central Committee, I would like to extend to all party organizations, communists, all working people, and all our people warmest congratulations on all these achievements and the results obtained in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, and I wish them even greater achievements in the second year of the 5-year plan period! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

Esteemed comrades, the objectives of the socioeconomic development plans and programs for 1987 are well known; they have been extensively discussed by all the bodies of our socialist democracy. As I mentioned yesterday, we can say without the fear of being mistaken, that they are the result of the creative thinking of all working people and all our people. They are fully in accordance with the technical-material base of our society and with the strong force of the working people's collectives in all areas of activity. Therefore, all conditions are available to successfully implement all these objectives. There are great prospects for Romania's development, prospects that require the transition to a new stage of development, starting with the current 5-year plan period and up to the year 2000, to create the necessary conditions for the full assertion of the communist principles in the work and the life of our people.

In the spirit of the general policy of developing production forces, we have ensured the rational distribution in all areas and the harmonious development of all the counties of our homeland. We can say with justified pride that this correct distribution of the production forces and the harmonious development of all the areas of the country also reflect the implementation of the objective laws, starting from the reality that only by developing all areas of the country can the necessary conditions be ensured for raising the general level of training, the culture and standard of living of the nation, and true equality of rights among all the citizens of our homeland be ensured.

This year we have endorese important programs for better organizing labor, modernizing technologies, improving and perfecting the economic and financial norms, and placing all our activity in every sector on new foundations. There has been much discussio recently, including at the Central Committee plenum, about these programs and about the fact that we have hundreds and thousands of established measures for their implementation in all the counties and units. I would like to mention also at this Central Committee plenum that we must choose the most important of them, and should not get lost in the thousands and thousands of measures which might be more or less important. Certainly, each one of these measures should be followed and implemented, but we must understand that we need not waste our energy and then report that we have solved hundreds or thousands of measures included in one program or another, until we have solved the basic issues. The basic issues in all the fields are linked to the modernization of equipment and technologies, scientific organization of work in all areas of activity, and, on this basis, reducing material and energy consumption and markedly increasing labor productivity. We will have to pay more attention to the quality and technical level of production. I have mentioned the strong scientific and technological base we have. Let us use it for implementing the modernization programs, for setting forth new technologies and new, superior products, and, at the same time, for perfecting and raising the technical and quality level of products.

We must see to it that Romanian products in all areas have a high quality and technological level and are competitive with the best products in the international arena. Instead of saying that we will achieve a certain percentage above the international level, we should take concrete steps in various fields and start organizing our activity in strong collectives, which are able to solve very important issues for our economy. Today I gave the example of the roller hoe, a product in which we can shortly occupy the first place. In any case, we can take the first place with several such products. We are able to do this and we can do it. [paragraph continues]

Let us take concrete actions in all fields of activity -- not only make statements -- and let us set ourselves realistic objectives which we can solve in the shortest time possible.

From every point of view, Romanian science has great capacities and we are able to fulfill the objectives established by the 13th RCP Congress. We must never forget that we can fulfill our development tasks only on the basis of the latest scientific and technological discoveries in all fields of activity. Embarking with all our energy on the new scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution is an objective requirement for fulfilling the RCP program and for elevating our homeland to a new socioeconomic development level. (prolonged applause)

We must pay particular attention -- I have to stress this again -- to training cadres and labor forces. The people are decisive! As I have already mentioned, we took great steps in this direction, but we set ourselves new objectives. We are entering a new development stage and this requires a new level of professional, scientific-technical, and cultural training. We also have to take more resolute actions in this field, in order to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

I will not speak about the socioeconomic development indicators; they are well known. but I think it is necessary to point out only one indicator, namely, the issue of international economic relations, foreign trade, and exports. Foreign trade and international cooperation activity is part and parcel of production activity. We cannot achieve the general development objectives without broad international economic cooperation and without production sharing in various ways. Let us take decisive action in order to fulfill the long-term programs we adopted within CEMA -- including the program up to the year 2000 in the field of science, technology, and technical progress -- and the programs and agreement we signed with socialist countries, as well as the other agreements and long-term contracts we have with other countries. Let us take more resolute action to develop a broad framework of long-term cooperation with an increasing number of countries and with a number of firms and companies from those countries. Only on the basis of long-term agreements and contracts can we ensure smooth development and achieve a high quality and technical level in our export production.

In this respect, I would like to remind the ministries and, concretely, the ministers and the management councils of the responsibility they have for the appropriate development of foreign trade activity and international economic cooperation, including production sharing and exports. No management collective can believe that these problems concern others! I mention this problem very seriously here in the plenum, because I believe that we must completely eliminate all unsatisfactory states of affairs and attitudes with regard to the activities of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

We have important programs for the next year and we must do all we can to fulfill them appropriately. We must remember that participation in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural values in the international arena is part and parcel of the activity carried out for the general development of our homeland -- and also of other countries -- but it is also part and parcel of the policy of cooperation among all countries -- regardless of social system -- and of the policy of peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, we have clear objectives for all sectors of activity. We have the necessary material base in accordance with the plan provisions in order to achieve the established production in all sectors. Now we must start the concrete organizational activity in order to appropriately fulfill the plans and programs for next year and for the future.

Taking into account all these facts, we can say that a certain shortcoming is manifested in the concrete organizational activity. Many of the negative states of affairs that were manifested this year are the result of a lack of good labor organization and of rational utilization of our means, shortfalls in the appropriate distribution of forces and in control, and in the activity of following the fulfillment of all development plans and programs closely and firmly. Unfortunately, this year too -- including the last months -- we noted that a number of programs, for which everything necessary was ensured and which should have been fulfilled, were not observed; some were forgotten in drawers and offices and, when the time came to present the attainment of these objectives, the comrades came up with new programs, stating that they had not achieved what was envisaged.

Therefore, I have the impresssion that, compared with the level of development of the forces of production, of the material base, of science, and technology, we are lagging behind in optimally organizing and managing all activities.

We must thoroughly examine how such a thing could happen. What is the source of this attitude of indolence -- please excuse this term but I was unable to find a more suitable one -- of this lack of responsibility and sometimes carelessness toward duties, and this lack of responsibility on the part of the party and state cadres in various areas? At the working people's congress I stressed -- and I want to repeat once again -- that there are some activists in various areas who waste more time in collecting justifications and in demonstrating why they were unable to fulfill the plan or program in various fields. Were they to use that time to fulfill plans we would have greater achievements. We do not need any justifications! We do not need papers and files to demonstrate that certain things could not be achieved; what we need is action and revolutionary devotion to solve problems! There is no problem that cannot be solved when each of us acts with responsibility, revolutionary devotion, and determination to fulfill the tasks entrusted to us by the people and the party, and to make an active contribution to the general development of our socialist homeland! (loud, prolonged applause)

This is why I believe that a particularly important problem which is posed at this point is that of perfecting and improving management and organization in all our activities, and the revolutionary working spirit of all activists, party and state cadres, party organizations, and of all collectives of working people.

We must act with great determination to ensure the strengthening and unswerving implementation of self-management and self-administration, and to increase the role of working people's councils and of general meetings in all areas. We must constantly bear in mind that the development of the workers revolutionary democracy, and the participation of the masses and of our people in the management of all sectors of activity, are part and parcel of the revolutionary process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the advance toward communism.

The concept of building socialism with the people and for the people implies the active participation by all people in consciously building their own future, and strengthened responsibility on the art of the party cadres and aktivs toward the people's masses in all fields. No sector of activity should try to evade mass control or responsibility toward the people in conection with how it fulfills the tasks entrusted to it!

The responsibility of the central bodies of our state, of ministries, coordinating bodies, and of the government in general, must vigorously increase in connection with the proper organization of the fulfillment of plans and programs, the distribution of manpower in decisive sectors, and the daily supervision and pursuit of the implementation of targets in all areas.

We attach great importance to the role played by the uniform national plan. It is not possible to ensure the smooth development of our homeland without a general plan that will ensure the proper development of all branches and sectors as well as the homeland's general prosperity. However, the uniform national plan must not turn into a bureaucratic means of collecting various data in as many fields as possible, on the contrary, it should be the instrument to give an impetus to the creative initiative of all bodies in our democratic state and to all working people's collectives, and it should ensure the proper utilization of the means available in our society at a given moment for both development purposes and for improving our people's standard of living in general.

It is also necessary to perfect our forms of planning and uniform management of all activities on the basis of the uniform national plan. Our socialist society will never be able to renounce the uniform national plan. Any other way of approaching problems would mean making room for anarchy, for petit bourgeois elements, and would cause serious harm to the construction of socialism and communism.

We have to continue to pay great attention to the proper allocation of the national income by allocating an appropriate part, in conformity with plan provisions, for development purposes and by taking the necessary measures -- as I stressed at the two plenary sessions of our democratic bodies -- to make maximum use of our means. Waste and the building of oversized constructions requiring unjustified expenditures must be stopped! As a matter of fact, in the current 5-year plan the major part of the development fund and of investments must be earmarked for an intensive development of all branches, and for perfecting and formulating new technologies. We have surpassed the stage of extensive development, we have now such industry and such a base in all areas that we have to do all we can to utilize the means we have to implement the intensive targets, to modernize technologies, increase economic efficiency, and better utilize raw materials and manpower.

This is one of the basic problems of the new stage embarked upon by our country -- and we must do all we can so that this 5-year plan, including 1987, will play an important and decisive role in implementing the targets of the overall 5-year plan! For next year we must determinedly proceed to applying the measures aimed at modernization and at implementing the targets in connection with raising the standard of our economy in all areas to the standard of the most modern requirements of science and technology at a world level! (loud applause)

I will not refer to the measures taken in connection with investments; I hope they are also known by the Central Committee members and thus each one in his own area of activity must act in accordance with them.

We have also envisaged the necessary funds for consumption through the allocation of some 70 percent of the national income for this purpose. However in this respect action must be taken to make sure that these important funds are actually spent for improving the general standard of living. Let us not waste material and financial means for all sorts of useless things which do not contribute to improving our people's general standard of living!

We have set important targets in housing construction for the next year. We must conclude housing construction in cities in the current 5-year plan, we must ensure the fund for housing construction in general to meet plan provisions, and we must more actively proceed to modernizing the villages and communes in our homeland in 1987. All this will contribute to raising the general level of civilization, to bringing closer the living and working conditions between villages and cities, and to the homogenization of our socialist society.

Let us always bear in mind that the fulfillment of the programs for the development of the forces of production, for the most effective utilization of the development fund, and the improvement of the general well-being of our people is a single whole. Only on the basis of a constant development of the material-technical base, of the forces of production, of science, technology, and culture will we be able to also ensure the necessary conditions for constantly increasing our people's material and cultural standard of living. Without such an orientation we will not be able to ensure the future of our people! I mentioned all this almost 20 years ago when we proposed to allocate a major part of the national income for development purposes. Life and undeniable facts have demonstrated that precisely on the basis of this vigorous development and constant accumulation have we been able to ensure the development of the forces of production, of our homeland in general, and the material and cultural standard of living of our people. Facts in other countries demostrate that those who have not allocated appropriate funds for the development of the forces of production are lagging behind and have to cope with much more difficulties.

The problem of development is certainly more complicated; we have discussed this and I do not want to repeat it. However, we must understand that accumulation, and thus socialist accumulation, too, is an objective law of the development of human society and all the more of socialist and communist society. We must understand that we cannot consume everything we produce, and that we must always allocate an important part of what our society produces at a given moment for future development. Let us bear in mind the future of our people, of our nation, and for their independent and free future let us do all we can to ensure the development of the forces of production, of the material-technical base, and of science and culture in our homeland! (loud, prolonged applause)

It is necesary to continue to perfect the remuneration system, to more firmly apply the overall contract system in all areas, a system that ensures the application of the principles of socialist remuneration in practice. Thus, conditions are created and work performed. But, at the same time, conditions are created -- and we must firmly watch that they are applied -- so that all those who do not work will earn no money at all.

Our society is a society of social justice! We pay attention and should pay attention to the principles of material incentive; however, we must understand these principles in the spirit of socialist equity and ethics! By no means should we permit anyone to earn unlimited income without working, while other people may have nothing to eat! In the spirit of our principles of socialist ethics and equity and of social justice, we must ensure an equitable relationship between high and low incomes and the possibility to earn higher incomes through work. By no means and in no way should we pave the way for incomes without working or on the basis of exploiting the work of other people!

The application of the socialist principles of social justice and of socialist equity and ethics is part and parcel of socialism and of our progress. We cannot build socialism if we do not firmly apply the principles of socialist ethics and equity, and if we do not take care that everything our society has at a given time is distributed in accordance with work performed and in keeping with the needs of all working people, of the whole nation. (loud, prolonged applause)

I do not want to refer to other problems, because I think that the discussions that have taken place so far -- including those in plenum -- were an opportunity to properly understand the plans, programs, and the socioeconomic development targets. A decisive role is now played by the organizational activity and the implementation of all those programs in all areas. This implies an increased responsibility by the party organizations in all units, by the city, communal, municipal, and county party bodies, including an increased responsibility by our Central Committee as the supreme body of the party leading all activities between congresses.

We must understand that we, the Central Committee, are responsible toward the party and the whole nation for our actions and for ensuring the fulfillment of the plans and programs for socioeconomic development. It is not enough that we adopted correct plans and decisions; each of us at our workplace must assume responsibility and must act toward implementing them. Only thus will we fulfill our duty toward the party and the people and only thus will we play our important role as members of the party Central Committee, of the supreme political body leading all activities in our country.

I think that 1987 must bring about a radical change in the activity of our party and state bodies, in raising the level of organizational work to the level of the decisive role the party has to play in the optimal fulfillment of all activities. We have everything necessary available in this respect -- and I am convinced that all the members of our Central Committee, all party and state cadres, all party organizations and bodies, the working people's councils, and each one in the given area in which he is active will draw the necessary conclusions, and will proceed to a new and highly responsible activity in new revolutionary spirit, thus demonstrating that they are fulfilling their duties and obligations toward the party and the people. [loud applause]

We must think of intensifying our political-educational activity. I want to state frankly that, in my opinion, the lag in the area of managing, planning, and organizational work is, in fact, the result of a certain lag in the political-educational and ideological activity and a lag in raising the level of general knowledge. Leading a society requires extensive knowledge, both ideological and economic! The science of leadership also requires constant concern with increasing the level of knowledge in all areas! This is why I think it is necessary to prepare a Central Committee plenum in the first half of next year dealing with questions of the leadership activity and of ideological and political-educational work.

In our activity of raising the level of knowledge and revolutionary awareness we must begin with our party cadres, and with the party, in order to be able to intensify the general activity of fashioning the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism. [prolonged applause]

Esteemed Comrades, I do not intend to speak about the international situation. At the recent Grand National Assembly session, I spoke about the activity carried out by the party and our people in the international arena and about the basic problems of today, primarily the problem of disarmament, nuclear disarmament, and peace -- as a vital requirement for both our people so that they can fulfill their development programs and for all the other peoples in the world.

The referendum we organized on disarmament and peace has demonstrated our people's unanimous desire to proceed from declarations and from words to concrete deeds in the direction of disarmament. I must state with particular satisfaction that the unanimous decision by our people earned a great response in the international arena and was viewed by many politicians and statesmen, including international bodies, as an event of particular importance under the current circumstances.

And indeed, Comrades, without overrating the importance of this cut, we must say that we are the first country in the two military blocs that decided to finally proceed to a 5 percent cut in troops, weapons, and military expenditures. Even if our cut does not amount to a great deal, it is of particular political importance and constitutes a symbol -- and we would also like it to give an impetus to all states in the two military blocs to proceed to a cut in weapons, primarily nuclear weapons.

We are firmly determined to continue to act with all our might to contribute to the policy of disarmament, to a Europe without nuclear and chemical weapons, to radically reducing conventional arms, and to the achievement of a world without arms and wars in general, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations! (loud applause)

In conclusion, I would like to mention that there are just a few days left until the end of the first year of the current 5-year plan. As we discussed on other occasions, everything must be done in the remaining days to finalize all production processes, and to optimally fulfill the export production plan and the production needed for investments and for other requirements of our homeland. Let us see to it that this year is concluded with the best of results and that a lasting basis is set so that next year's plan is fulfilled under favorable conditions from the very first day of 1987!

I am firmly convinced that all working people's collectives, including the members of our Central Committee and party bodies and organizations in all areas will take very responsible action to unite the efforts of all working people and of our whole nation, and I am convinced that they will welcome the new year with important results and with the firm determination to unswervingly implement the programs and plans which we have adopted unanimously! (loud, prolonged applause)

With this conviction and in view of the New Year, I wish all members of our Central Committee, all party and state cadres, the party bodies and organizations, all working people's collectives, and our whole nation greater and greater successes, important accomplishments, a new year with positive results in all areas, and much good health and happiness! (cheers and loud applause; long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"! and "Ceausescu and the People!" In an atmosphere of great unity the participants in the plenum give long standing ovations for the RCP, the leading political force of our socialist nation, and for the party secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

GNA ADOPTS LAW ON 1987 STATE BUDGET

AU161314 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 86 p 2

["Law on the 1986 State Budget of the SR of Romania," adopted by the Grand National Assembly on 12 December in Bucharest]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1 -- The 1987 state budget of the SR of Romania features the centralized state revenues and their allocation in accordance with targets of the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development of the SR of Romania and the plan on the development of agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management adopted by the Grand National Assembly to finance the development of the national economy, social and cultural activities, the country's defense, and other social requirements under conditions of increased efficiency and of ensuring a fiancial and monetary balance.

The state budget of the SR of Romania envisages revenues totaling 379,283.1 million lei and expenses totaling 379,283.1 million lei. The overall expense volume of the state budget includes reserve funds of 64,277.3 million lei at the disposal of the State Council.

Article 2 -- Local budgets envisage incomes totaling 24,862.6 million lei and expenses totaling 15,965.2 million lei, thus showing a surplus of 8,897.4 million lei, and more included in the state budget of SR of Romania.

Article 3 -- State budget revenues resulting from payments out of profits made by state economic units, from appropriations for social purposes, from goods turnover duties, and taxes levied on the use of state-owned land are set at 252,452.2 million lei.

Article 4 -- State budget revenues from income taxes on the overall remuneration fund are set at 48,400.0 million lei; those from income taxes in cooperative and public units at 2,270.0 million lei; those from agricultural taxes in agricultural production cooperative farms at 1,645.0 million lei; and revenues from incomes and other taxes levied on the people are set at 5,083.7 million lei.

Article 5 -- State social insurance revenues for 1987 are set at 43,710.0 million lei.

Article 6 -- Expenditures to finance the national economy are covered by the funds of economic units, state budgets allocations, and bank credits, in accordance with legal provisions. State budget expenditures for this purpose in 1987 are set at 197,525.0 million lei.

Article 7 -- Expenditures for scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress will be covered from funds set up in economic units in accordance with legal provisions and from state budget allocations. In 1987 state budget expenses for this purpose are set at 2,100.0 million lei.

Article 8 -- Expenses for sociocultural activities financed, in accordance with legal provisions, from the state budget are set at 98,514.5 million lei.

Article 9 -- Expenditures for the state power and administration agencies and for judicial bodies and the prosecutor's office are set at 3,848.8 million lei.

Of those expenditures, 3.0 million lei are allocated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 10 -- Expenditures for the country's defense are set at 11,597.3 million lei.

Article 11 -- from the surplus in their own 1987 budgets totaling 8,897.4 million lei, the people's councils executive committees and bureaus will pay contributions in money to the state budget totalling 8,706.4 million lei in order to set up the fund for our society's overall development.

Article 12 -- The state budget estimates on revenues represent minimum tasks to be fulfilled while the provisions on expenditures are maximum limits that may not be exceeded.

Article 13 -- The state budget is implemented under the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will periodically examine the implementation of the state budget, the centralized financial plan, and other financial plans and will work out the necessary measures to: achieve the overall revenues envisaged in the state budget and other financial plans; make expenditures in accordance with the stage of fulfilling plan tasks, by observing legal provisions and stipulations for greater efficiency; apply a strict system of savings; enhance financial-banking control, praticularly the preventive one, in all sectors; and maintain a financial, monetary, and hard currency balance.

Article 14 -- Ministries, other central and local agencies, central coordinating agencies, and the banks will see to it that the ecnomic and financial indexes envisaged in the revenue and expense budgets of units and in the state budget are completely fulfilled and will take steps to ensure that all units firmly apply the principles of the economic-financial mechanism and that the workers self-management, self-financing, and economic-financial self-administration are strengthened, in order to increase the accumulation of funds, profits, and efficiency.

Article 15 -- The Council of Ministers will take steps to ensure that the ministries, other central and local agencies, central departments, and enterprises, together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the banks act to:

a) Improve the activity of all enterprises in keeping with the principles of the eocnomic-financial mechanism; utilize material, labor, and financial resources with maximum efficiency and in accordance with approved norms; and increase the profitability of each unit, product, and activity so as to achieve maximum efficiency out of each lei invested or spent;

b) Fully and smoothly attain the itemized production plan at a high technical and qualitative level as well as the net production and the sold and paid for commodity production; firmly fulfill the export plan, better utilize raw and other materials, and intensively develop all national economic branches;

c) Fulfill the provisions of special programs drafted by each unit to substantially cut back on production costs, especially material ones, by strictly observing economic-financial norms concerning uniform costs per product and further raising labor productivity, in keeping with established measures to perfect the organization and modernization and modernization of production processes.

To this end, steps will be taken to enhance the control exercised by socialist units, primarily the preventive control over the observation of approved norms of material, energy, and manpower consumption;

d) Strengthen order, discipline, and control in fixing and applying prices and tariffs, while forbidding price increase for new or modernized products compared to the price of similar products or products they replace;

e) Ensure that each economic unit fulfills its task of accumulating planned funds and its obligations of making payments to the budget from profits, allocations for society, taxes on goods turnover, and other payments stipulated by law; also ensure that each economic unit sets up and uses its own funds in accordance with legal provisions;

f) More efficiently use the cash available to units; secure the necessary supplies of raw and other materials strictly in keeping with the requirements of the production that can be surely sold on the basis of domestic and export contracts; gradually eliminate surplus stockpiles and always ensure a balance between revenues and payments;

g) Strengthen control over all book-keeping documents for delivery, operations, and services, by speeding up the cashing of payments, eliminating unjustified refusals to pay, and making payments, in accordance with legal provisions, immediately after taking delivery of products, so as to accelerate the settlement of accounts and maintain solvency;

f) Use with maximum efficiency the units' own funds and those allocated from the state budget for sociocultural, administrative, and other activities; restrict maintenance and operational expenditures as well as repairs of buildings and installations to what is strictly necessary; efficiently use the material base, increase the units' own incomes, and raise the degree of self-financing of sociocultural and other institutions.

Article 16 -- To increase the economic efficiency of funds for financing investment projects and to eliminate and prevent the freezing of funds, the Council of Ministers will ensure that the ministries, other central and local agencies, central departments, and enterprises together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, the banks, and the Council for Coordinating Investment Activity act to: provide a thorough economic-technical substantiation for investment projects; further reduce investment costs; apply the most advanced equipment, technologies, and constructive solutions to new projects; observe planned deadlines for beginning and finishing operations; fully attain the planned parameters; and strengthen order and discipline in the management of material and financial means on construction sites.

At the same time, steps will be taken to organize properly and carry out on schedule overhauls, modernizations, and general revisions of fixed assets.

Article 17 -- The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the banks, ministries, central departments, enterprises producing goods for exports, and other foreign trade enterprises will take steps to give priority to the export plan, further increase and diversify exports, and obtain appropriate prices on foreign markets in order to ensure a higher foreign currency efficiency.

Likewise, steps will be taken to reduce or replace certain imports, strictly observe the envisaged equilibrium of the balance of trade and foreign payments, and cash all foreign currency dues from foreign partners on schedule and under conditions previously agreed upon.

Article 18 -- Ministries, other central and local bodies, and the working people's councils in central departments and enterprises in cooperation with financial-banking, planning, supply, and pricing agencies will work to ensure that each economic unit fully attains its planned income, observes planned production costs, sets up its own fund at the envisaged level and uses it in accordance with legal provisions, stays solvent, increases the rate of rotation of circulating capital, resorts as little as possible to bank credits, and strengthens the preventive financial control over the use of material and monetary resources.

Article 19 -- The executive bureaus of working people's councils and the leading cadres in socialist units are responsible for organizing and ensuring conditions for the implementation of plan tasks at all indicators, the most efficient utilization of funds, the rational administration of our wealth, and the defense and development of socialist property.

Likewise, steps will be taken to intensify financial control in units; ensure that material and monetary funds are used in accordance with plan tasks; observe economic-financial regulations and the expenses and funds envisaged in the revenue and expenditure budget and in the financing plan for socioeconomic activities, on the basis of self-management and self-administration; and attain the planned levels of profits and returns.

Article 20 -- The executive committees of county people's councils and of Bucharest Municipality will take steps to appropriately implement their own budget revenues and expenditures and the budget revenues and expenditures of the lower echelon regional-administrative units as well as the planned budget surplus.

At the same time, the committees and executive bureaus of people's councils, irrespective of their subordination, are responsible for achieving the revenues stipulated in the state budget.

The committees and executive bureaus of people's councils will take steps to increase the revenues of local budgets and make rational use of material and monetary assets at their disposal, under conditions of maximum socioeconomic efficiency, by observing the country's laws and eliminating any kind of waste, in order to increase the degree of self-financing of administrative-regional units.

Article 21 -- The Ministry of Finance together with the State Planning Committee, banks, ministries, and other central and local agencies will examine on a monthly basis how the state budget, the centralized financial plan, and the other financial plans are being fulfilled and will take steps to ensure the fulfillment of revenue tasks, make payments in accordance with the schedule for fulfilling plan tasks under conditions of higher efficiency, strengthen financial-banking control, and preserve a financial, monetary, and hard currency balance.

Likewise, the collective management bodies in ministries, central departments, enterprises, and institutions, with the support of financial-banking bodies, will examine on a monthly basis the revenue and expenditure budget of each unit and will take steps to ensure that all economic units fulfill their revenue tasks, further cut back on expenses, increase returns and economic efficiency and profitability, completely fulfill their obligations to the state budget, and always stay solvent.

Article 22 -- The Financial-Banking Council, the Ministry of Finance, and the banks, together with the ministries and other central and local agencies, will ensure the firm application of the economic-financial mechanism, the implementation of economic-financial self-administration of socialist units, the expedient resolution of financial problems that may emerge, and strict observance of approved economic-financial norms.

Article 23 -- The Supreme Court of Financial Control, the Financial-Banking Council, the Ministry of Finance, and the banks, together with the ministries and other central and local agencies will act to: exert exacting preventive financial control over the economy; ensure a correct and daily book-keeping; judiciously and efficiently administer material and monetary means; firmly promote a strict system of saving in all fields; strengthen the responsibility of the entire working personnel for developing the wealth of socialist units and making payments regardless of the funds that are used for this purpose; establish a firm plan and financial order and discipline; observe the state's laws; and protect the integrity of socialist property.

Article 24 -- The indexes envisaged in the state budget and in the centralized financial plan for 1987 and the measures for achieving the provisions of economic-financial regulations will be distributed among ministries and other central and local agencies by State Council decree.

Article 25 -- The general balance sheet for the 1985 budget is adopted, with revenues totaling 300,125,657,212 lei and expenditures totalling 281,985,227,534 lei, with a surplus of 18,140,429,678 lei, of which 15,646,655,330 lei were recorded in the national budget and 2,493,774,348 lei in local budgets.

TANJUG CITES TASS ON ALMA-ATA UNREST

LD182331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, December 18 (TANJUG) -- In the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Republic, Alma-Ata, unrests broke out last night and today. The unrests were caused by a group of young people "instigated by nationalist elements."

The Soviet news agency "TASS" reports this evening from Alma-Ata that "hooligans and other elements used the situation" and clashed with the police. A shop selling food and a number of cars were set on fire. TASS further reports that "a group of students was expressing dissatisfaction over decisions the recent plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee adopted."

At the plenum First Secretary of the Central Committee Dinmukhammed A. Kunayev was dismissed and Genadiy Kolbin, 59, hitherto party secretary of the Ulanovsk region, was appointed in his place. In view of TASS' formulation that "nationalist elements" were involved it may be concluded that these elements are dissatisfied because the Kazakh Communist Party is no longer headed by somebody from Kazakhstan.

Meetings held today in enterprises, plants, faculties and schools, as well as in party and comsomol actives of Alma-Ata and the region, upheld the Kazakhstan party decision on the change in the party's top. Actions carried out by the group of the young were condemned and the police was called on to take necessary steps to "restore order in the city." TASS reports also that all enterprises, institutions, schools, faculties, shops and public transport work as usual.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GRANTS NEWS CONFERENCE

Renovica Visit Viewed

LD181545 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1423 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- The talks in Moscow last week between President of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Milanko Renovica and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev constitute a new contribution to comprehensive, equality-based Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation upon the known principles. This assessment of the results of the LCY delegation's visit to the Soviet Union was made by official spokesman of the Foreign Secretariat Aleksandar Stanic at the press conference here today.

Stanic repeated that the visit was highly substantive and successful. Renovica headed the League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation on the official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union from December 9 through 12.

U.S. Salt II Withdrawal

LD182336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2256 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia considers that the withdrawal from the so-far respected limitations under the U.S. -Soviet SALT II agreement is not good, which is also true of the new U.S. nuclear tests in Nevada, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic told a press conference here today.

Ambassador Stanic expressed regret that this comes at a time when the world rightly expects the superpowers to exert efforts to reach necessary arms control and reduction agreements.

RSA Swaziland Raid Condemned

LD182322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 18 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, December 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav strongly condemns the recent raid South Africa's agents carried out in neighbouring Swaziland, Yugoslav Government spokesman Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic stated at a press conference in Belgrade today. Stanic added that Yugoslavia expresses solidarity and support to Swaziland, as well as to the front line countries and liberation movements in Africa's south in their struggle to preserve integrity and sovereignty and defeat apartheid.

CHAMBER SEES NO REASON FOR NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

AU181334 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Dec (TANJUG) -- There is no constitutional basis for passing an act on a moratorium on building nuclear power stations in Yugoslavia. However, if the Federal Chamber finds that nuclear power stations should not be built because Yugoslavia does not have a safety program to deal with accidents and the consequences arising from the use of nuclear energy, it may suggest to the Chamber of Republic of Provinces that Yugoslavia's social plan until 1990 be amended. It is, in fact, this plan that envisages the building of nuclear power stations.

This was concluded by the members of the Legislative and Legal Commission of the Federal Chamber during their discussion about a question raised by delegate Vika Potocnik regarding a moratorium on building nuclear power stations.

The answer was that the federation has passed a law on protection against ionizing radiation and special safety measures in the use of nuclear energy. The law also contains regulations regarding the creation of conditions for the safety of nuclear installations. Commissions for the safety of nuclear installations and protection against ionizing radiation have also been formed and thus, as stated, the federation has done everything it was supposed to do in this field.

LCY, FEC LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC CHANGES

LD182039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 17 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation this evening, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and a group of Presidium members held talks with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and a group of council members, on the changes in the economic system which have, as part of the systemic laws, been proposed to the Yugoslav Assembly. Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Unions, and her aides, also took part in the talks.

In accordance with the conclusions of the fourth LCY Central Committee session, special emphasis in the discussion was placed on the essence and the scope of the measures which, as part of the process of adjusting our economy to the realistic categories of economic activity, are being put forward in the distribution of total earnings and income, the financial recovery of basic organizations of associated labor, and the application of the principle of the evaluation of basic assets and their accelerated depreciation.

Participants at the meeting expressed support for the proposition that changes in the economic system should be adopted simultaneously with the resolution on economic development in 1987, because the resolution is largely based on the proposed systemic changes.

Particular reference was made to the results of the earlier tests of the proposed measures in 160 work organizations of various economic activities, which has provided a more realistic idea of the effects of the future instruments of economic activity and a basis for eventually taking a stand on these measures.

Participants expressed the conviction that during the harmonization of views in the republican and provincial assemblies and in the Yugoslav Assembly, delegates will always bear in mind the orientations of the conditions of economic activity and the directions of development, which are clearly formulated in the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and the conclusions of the fourth LCY Central Committee session.

COUNCIL OF FEDERATION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY

AU172237 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 10 December on pages 1 and 3 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on the same date on page 7 carry two reports on a 9 December Council of the Federation discussion of the Draft Resolution on the Socioeconomic Development of Yugoslavia in 1987.

A 650-word report by Dj. Martinovic entitled "Is Criticism Listened To?", carried in BORBA, states that Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo emphasized the need for young people to be given a chance to change production relations and that he did not express his support for the draft resolution. Speaking about the memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Vukmanovic is reported to have said: "I have read the memorandum. I received it illegally. It is a pity that the memorandum is illegal; it should have been published because many things could be learned from it, particularly about our socioeconomic crisis."

In a 1,500-word report carried in POLITIKA, Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo is reported to have said: "I maintain that differences between the LC program and the Constitution do exist, while the State Presidency is continually saying that one cannot discuss the basic constitutional principles which, in addition to self-management and nonalignment, also include, for instance, provisions contained in the Constitution of 1974. They are thus proclaimed inviolable. Why cannot one discuss the constitutional provisions of 1974?

The same report concludes thus: "At the end of the session, Sinan Hasani assessed the debate as substantive and useful and based his assessment on the opinion that exceptionally topical questions, such as the halting of the inflationary manner of conducting business activities and striving for changes, had been raised. According to the already established practice, the Presidency will review the opinions and suggestions of the Council of the Federation.

"Following the conclusions by Sinan Hasani, an additional discussion was held at which some members of the Council of the Federation did not agree that this body basically supported the Federal Executive Council's orientations presented in the draft resolution. This is why it was concluded that the assessment of this meeting should say that the Council of the Federation discussed the resolution and that it expressed critical observations and opinions about the country's development next year."

FEDERAL CHAMBER VIEWS EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

LD102359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- In order to halt the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, accelerate the return of those who have moved away, and facilitate the arrival of all who wish to live and work in that province, it is necessary to draw up an integrated Yugoslav program. This appraisal was frequently propounded at today's session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, where a debate was held on the implementation of the decisions on halting the emigration under duress of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. This problem, which has been topical for a number of years already, gave rise to widespread debate, and the main reason is most certainly the fact that, despite results, the political and security situation in Kosovo is unsatisfactory. The main problem continues to be the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which is the most evident proof of the operation of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. The introductory report was delivered by FEC member Egon Padovan.

In the subsequent wide-ranging debate, Ante Beneti, rapporteur' of the Internal Policy Committee, began his report with a statement to the effect that despite the measures undertaken and certain results that have been achieved the organized counterrevolutionary activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists have still not been suppressed. So, in his opinion, the involvement of the whole country is needed to improve the situation in Kosovo. What is needed is a Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and to facilitate the return of those who have left Kosovo, or the arrival of those who wish to live and work in the province.

It is also essential to implement consistently the policy of accelerated development of Kosovo, in which concentrated efforts should be made to promote joint investment by the entire Yugoslav economy in the Kosovo economy, but also ensure the full liability of every investor, Beneti said.

Viktorija Potocnik also referred to the need for the whole community to aid Kosovo by means of direct investments of resources of composite organizations of associated labor and assistance in terms of cadres and experts. This is the way to resolve Kosovo's two-headed problem -- emigration and unemployment. She also suggested that there should be no delay in implementing changes in the education and upbringing process, to develop the feeling of belonging to the Yugoslav community and thereby quell the separatist indoctrination of young people in Kosovo.

Zivko Vasilevski, endorsing the need for Yugoslav-wide action to resolve Kosovo's problems, devoted particular attenton to the question of the birth rate of the Albanian nationality. The high growth rate of the Albanian nationality population, he warned, is giving rise to difficulties in solving town planning, housing, economic and social problems. On the other hand, it does suit the nationalists, for its leads the way toward creating ethnically pure environments.

It is, therefore, in Vasilevski's opinion, very important to reach agreement on specific family planning measures. Milos Vasic also expressed a similar viewpoint. [passage omitted]

Administrative and repressive measures, Mojsa Kostic stressed, cannot replace a front of ideological struggle and uncompromising political action to quell Albanian nationalism and separatism, and, without this, emigration will not be halted. The criterion of success should be the return of those who have left.

Kostic noted the worrying increase in Serbian nationalism, which equates all Albanians with nationalities, declares the cause of the problem to lie in a number of solutions in the constitution, and seeks restriction of autonomy and the abolition of the province. [passage omitted]

Radivoj Scekic considers the situation in Kosovo to be serious and in some respects, even more serious than before. Accepting the FEC report, he made the criticism that it fails to point out the causes of the situation in Kosovo. Noting that the goals of hostile activity in Kosovo are to split Yugoslavia and to create a greater Albania, Scekic warned that nationalist elements are trying to destroy the noble traditions of the Albanian people to spread hated. The normal human consciousness, Scekic said, cannot grasp how it is that there are increasingly frequent cases of rape, desecration of graves and monuments, and crude insults.

He is also of the opinion that the problems in Kosovo must be resolved vigorously by political means, rapid economic development, increased employment, especially of women, and by the effective work of all organs. Scekic laid particular stress on the duty to tear young people in Kosovo away from nationalistic influences, pointing out the need for exerting influence on young people by education and upbringing so that they accept Yugoslavia as their homeland.

Ideological struggle for self-managing socialist consciousness must be persistent and lengthy, but some problems in Kosovo must be resolved at once, first and foremost the problem of emigration, Aleksandar Jovanovic stressed. Whether we want to admit it or not, it is continuing at such a rate that there is a threat that the counterrevolutionary goal -- that of an ethnically pure Kosovo -- will be achieved.

It is not sufficiently realized, Jovanovic considers, that this brings into question Yugoslavia as a self-managing socialist community of equal nations and nationalities. Failure by the authorities to perform their functions and lack of the rule of law in Kosovo is nothing other than an attack upon the system, he stressed, stating the conviction that not everything has been done that could be to resolve the problems. This is confirmed by Serbs and Montenegrins coming to Belgrade. I am convinced that this can be no means by justified, Jovanovic said, adding that this raises the questions of responsibility for implementing the platform on Kosovo, and at all levels, too. What is the point, he commented, of pointing out that irredentists have been pushed underground, when they still continue to achieve their goals?

Expressing the fear that the dangers posed by irredentists have not been fully grasped even today, marko Martinovic stressed that discrmination imbued with fascist elements is at work in Kosovo, and that no one can be at ease with his conscience because of this. He asked by what law people are preventing from coming to Belgrade, stressing that the arrival of Serbs and Montenegrins in the capital conceals a measure of protest against the fact that society is unable to guarantee them security, freedom, and honor.

If by the end of this assembly mandate we do not suppress Albanian and all other forms of nationalism, then we have been wrongly elected, Martinovic said in conclusion. [passage omitted]

Janez Sasek, Desimir Jovanovic, Ljupco Ajdinski, Miomir Vukadinovic, Mirjana Kuljic-Saranovic, Bozo Kovac, Branko Kostic, Ratko Milicevic and Redzep Hamiti also took part in the debate. After the debate, the delegates adopted decisions which, in fact, constitute an addendum to the previously adopted decisions of the Federal Chamber on the problem of emigration from Kosovo under duress.

It was stated that the organized counterrevolutionary activites of Albanian nationalists and separatists have still not been suppressed, and that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is continuing. According to the Chamber decision, the federal, republican, provincial, and municipal organs must thus be even more vigorous in eliminating manifestations of lack of rule by law, bureaucratic obstinacy, abuses and failures by organs and individuals in Kosovo.

In addition to noting that work must be continued to resolve Kosovo's economic problems, the need for the competent organs in the province to start a comprehensive review of demographic trends, which are out of step with material and other possibilities, was specially stressed.

In a separate decision, the Chamber expressed its support for the Serbian assembly initiative to adopt a Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, and to facilitate the rapid return of those who left and the arrival of those who wish to live and work in Kosovo.

Continuing the session, the Chamber examined information on how the problems raised in the conversation between a group of Kosovo citizens and the President of the SFRY Assembly are being resolved. Joze Marolt, president of Assembly Petitions and Complaints Commission, who is following the implementation of conclusions in connection with this, said that a number of cases have been resolved and that some are now in the process of being resolved.

On the basis of the findings of the members of the working group that went three times to Kosovo, the assessment is that the provincial organs responsible for resolving citizens' complaints should react more rapidly. Things have recently been moving rather more rapidly in this regard, Marolt stressed, but the need remains for a program to be adopted in Kosovo to eliminate problems in this sphere more rapidly. Marolt also informed delegates that the Assembly Petitions and Complaints Commission examined a petition from 2,011 citizens from Kosovo Polje. It was concluded that it contains several accurate evaluations of the situation in Kosovo, such as that it is necessary to act more vigorously to protect the basic constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The petition, Marolt stressed, also contained unacceptable assessments and standpoints that contradict our system.

Adopting the report, the Chamber instructed the organs in Kosovo to speed up proceedings with regard to complaints currently being examined, and it charged the Assembly Petitions and Complaints Commission to continue to monitor the progress of this. At the end of the session, it was agreed tht the planned debate on the tasks involved in preventing social differences which are not the result of labor should be postponed until the next session of the chamber, which is to be held on 26 December.

KOSOVO LC CONSIDERS ECONOMIC SITUATION

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[Isak Hasani, Gani Bajrami, Gani Mulici, Veton Suroi, and Isan Salihu report on meeting of Kosovo LC Provincial Committee in Pristina on 10 December: "Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Considers Basis for the Year's Socioeconomic Development -- The Situation Requires Additional Efforts"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Mehdi Djakova, executive secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidency, in his speech opening the session and the discussion, said that the situation demands extra efforts from subjective forces, especially in the LC, and measures and conditions to put the economy on a footing to function normally and to become viable. It is a complex situation, demanding a radical transformation and concrete responsibility. This is because of Kosovo's low economic development; because of its economic and investment structure -- a large part of which still goes to cover the completion of projects that are already late; because of inflation and its consequences for the import of equipment and for the price sector; because of the great burden of debt and other obligations upon the economy; and because of the still major subjective weaknesses in the performance of duties in the fields of labor and production. [passage omitted]

Concluding yesterday's debate, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, stressed that the documents submitted and the discussion clearly showed that the duties set by last year's resolution on development had only been partially performed. This imposes the necessity of mobilizing all forces to ensure that the tasks planned for next year are realized to a greater degree. The involved national situation has had its effect upon the lack of a realization of last year's development aims, but these results could have been improved significantly with better organization. Regarding the complicated economic situation, next year will not be much easier either, because many factors influencing last year's economic performance will be present next year too.

With an awareness that assistance and support from the broader community will be objectively limited next year too, we must at all costs make maximal efforts to improve our internal organization. Efforts must be made in this direction toward the fullest possible use of existing capacity and toward increased labor productivity, and the enforcement of all measures to ensure the greatest savings in all sectors, because it follows that the LC must set out primary duties so that transformations in the economy can have the greatest possible consequences in the development of the political and security situation. It is for this reason that the LC and other organized forces have the vital obligation and duty of creating an awareness that everything in Kosovo will depend on how we mobilize ourselves to ensure that the development of the economy takes its normal course. [passage omitted]